

Panaji, 28th April, 2011 (Vaisakha 8, 1933)

SERIES II No. 4

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Agriculture
Directorate of Agriculture

Order

No. 8/78/2007-08/D.Agr./97

- Read: 1) Order No. 8/31/2007/D.Agr./51 dated 08-03-2010.
2) Order No. 8/31/2007/D.Agr./76 dated 24-03-2011.
3) Government Order No. 4/12/85-
-PER(Part-II) dated 06-04-2011.

Consequent upon curtailing of his deputation period and repatriating him to his parent Department, Shri Orlando Rodrigues, Dy. Director of Agriculture, who was deputed as Managing Director, Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd., Panaji, is hereby posted against the vacant post of Deputy Director of Agriculture (Farms) at Headquarters, Tonca, w.e.f. 07-04-2011 (b.n.).

This issues with the concurrence of the Government.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

S. S. P. Tendulkar, Director of Agriculture & ex officio Joint Secretary.

Tonca-Caranzalem, 21st April, 2011.

Goa Legislature Secretariat

Notification

No. LA/MAINT/200/2011

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Rule 269 of the "Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business of Goa Legislative Assembly" I declare that Shri Digambar Kamat, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Goa has laid the following documents on the Table of the House on the 17th March, 2011.

1. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the State Finance for the year ended the 31st March, 2010 (Report No. 1) Government of Goa.
2. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 2010 (Report No. 2) Government of Goa.

Assembly Hall,
Porvorim, Goa.
20th April, 2011.

N. B. Subhedar
For Secretary, Legislature

Department of Labour**Notification**

No. 28/1/2011-LAB

The following award passed by the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I, at Panaji-Goa on 17-12-2010 in reference No. IT/3/09 is hereby published as required by Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act 14 of 1947).

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Vasanti H. Parvatkar, Under Secretary (Labour).
Porvorim, 18th April, 2011.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT AT PANAJI

(Before Shri B. P. Deshpande, Hon'ble Presiding
Officer)

Ref. No. IT/3/09

Shri Govind Fadte & 2 others,
Rep. by the General Secretary,
Gomantak Mazdoor Sangh,
G-5, Macedo Apartment,
Tisk, Ponda-Goa. ... Workmen/Party I

V/s

M/s. Kundil Alloys Pvt. Ltd.,
Kundaim Industrial Estate,
Kundaim-Goa ... Employer/Party II

Party I/Workmen – Shri P. Gaonkar.

Party II/Employer – Adv. Shri G. K. Sardessai.

Order on Exb. 8/Interim Award

(Passed on this 17th day of December, 2010)

1. By this order the application at Exb. 8 for grant of interim relief filed by the Workmen shall stand disposed off.

2. The present reference is regarding the action taken by the Management in terminating the services of the Workmen w.e.f. 11-8-2008 is justified or not. After issuing notices to both the parties, the Workmen appeared and filed their claim statement wherein it has been specifically disclosed that Party II/Employer dismissed the Workmen from services without holding any departmental inquiry only by way of victimization since the Workmen joined the Union. The written statement is filed at Exb. 6 by the employer disclosing therein the details as to why such steps were taken against the Workmen. However it is admitted that no departmental inquiry was taken before terminating the services of the Workmen. The ground for doing so is stated as the behaviour of the Workmen. The rejoinder is filed by the Workmen denying all the allegations from the employer. When the matter was fixed for documents and issues after completion of the pleadings, the Workmen/Party I preferred the present application for grant of interim relief basically claiming that they are entitled for the wages upto 75% during the pendency of the present proceedings since no charge-sheet nor any inquiry is conducted by the employer before terminating their services. It is also claimed in the present application that all the workers involved in the reference were working for last several years. However the employer failed to implement the provisions of various labour laws for the benefit of the Workmen. The employer was forcing the Workmen to work for 12 hours shift without any overtime allowance. No annual increments were given and therefore the workers joined the Union namely Gomantak Mazdoor Sangh in January, 2008 and conveyed it to the Management vide letter

dated 10-02-2008. Since then, the management started harassing the workers and even threats were given by calling the workers in the cabin. One of the Workmen by name Waman Satarkar was even assaulted on 28-3-2008 by the Managing Director and from the next day all the workers who were the members of the Union, were not allowed to join the duty. The Union protested such action of the Management and raised an Industrial Dispute before Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Ponda and the matter was fixed on 1-4-2008. On receipt of such notice from the office of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, the employer issued suspension orders of all the workers vide letter dated 8-4-2008. The subsistence allowance was paid to the Workmen since 8-4-2008. However no charge-sheet was issued nor any inquiry was conducted but suddenly vide letter dated 11-8-2008 said workers were dismissed from services. The workers vide their letter dated 18-4-2008 demanded reinstatement claiming that they have been victimized for joining the Union but the Management failed to consider such representation. It is further claimed that according to clause 24(b) of the standing orders, it is mandatory for the Management to hold inquiry against the Workmen in respect of the alleged misconduct before terminating the services. Thus the Management has violated the principles of natural justice and dismissed the services of the Workmen without giving them any opportunity to defend themselves. Hence the dismissal order is bad in law and nonest. Since the reference is pending and Party I are re-employed, they are entitled for subsistence allowance or equivalent to it for their survival so also to defend themselves in the present reference and hence they prayed for grant of interim relief.

3. The reply filed by the Management is opposing the application on various ground. However the allegations have been denied.

4. I have perused the entire record as well as heard the Learned Counsel, Shri P. Gaonkar for Party I and Adv. Shri G. K. Sardessai for Party II at length. The question which requires consideration is whether Party II are entitled for the interim relief?

5. The Certified Standing Orders which are applicable to Party II/Employer are produced on record wherein clause 19 deals with termination of the employment where as clause 21 deals with acts of misconduct. Clause 23 speaks about punishment and clause 24 is very material which reads as under:

- (a) *No order under sub-clauses ii and iii of clause (a) shall be made unless the Workmen concerned has been informed in writing of the alleged misconduct and given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him.*
- (b) *No order of with holding increment or suspension under sub-clauses (iv) and (v) respectively of clause (a) and discharge/ /dismissal under sub-clause (vi) of clause (a) shall be made, except after holding an enquiry against the Workmen concerned in respect of the alleged misconduct in the manner set-forth in sub-clause (d) below.*
- (c) *A Workmen against whom an enquiry is to be held shall be given a charge-sheet/show cause notice in writting clearly setting forth the charges against him and requiring explanation. He shall be given an opportunity to answer the charges. Workmen/Employees can take assistance of co-employees as his defence assistant during a Domestic Enquiry. Except for reasons to be recorded in writting by the office holding the enquiry, the Worman shall be permitted to produce the witness in his defence and cross-examine any witness or whose evidence the charge rests. A concise summary of the evidence led on either side and the workman's shall be recorded.*
- (d) *A Workman against whom any action is proposed to be undertaken can be suspended pending the enquiry. If as a result of the enquiry held or explanation tendered, it is decided not to take any action under clause (a) the Workmen shall be deemed to have been on duty and shall be entitled to full wages and all privileges for the full period of suspension.*
- (e) *A Workman who is suspended shall be entitled to subsistence allowance (a) at the rate of 50% of the wages which the Workmen was entitled to immediately preceding the date of such suspension and (b) at the rate of 75% of which wages for the remaining period of suspension if the delay in the completion of disciplinary proceedings against such Workmen is not directly attributable to the conduct of such Workmen.*

6. The documents produced by Party I along-with list dated 23-7-2009 clearly shows that the

Management was informed by the letter dated 10-2-2008 that around 30 Workmen working with Party II joined the Union by name Gomantak Mazdoor Sangh. Similary by another letter of the same date it was informed that General Body Meeting was held and the committee was elected. Vide letter dated 29-3-2008, the Union informed the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Ponda that the Management refused employment to the workers who joined the Union. Similary the letter issued to each Workman dated 8-4-2008 from the Management regarding suspension order shows that the Management took decision to suspend such Workmen for alleged misconduct committed by the group of Workmen from the second fortnight of March, 2008. Therefore the Management decided to suspend the Workmen w.e.f. 9-4-2008 pending inquiry. It is also disclosed in the same letter that a detailed notice is issued to each Workman calling his explanation and further action shall depend on the reply of the Workman. Similary it was informed to the Workmen that during period of suspension, the Workmen shall be governed as per the rules in force as are applicable to the Workmen and the Management of the Company.

7. It seems that no detailed notice calling explanation of the Workmen was issued though it was disclosed in the suspension order and thereby the Management contravened clause 24(a) of the Certified Standing Orders. Admittedly no departmental inquiry was conducted by the Management and suddenly vide letter dated 11-8-2008 the Workmen were dismissed from the services. Only one statement is made in the dismissal order that considering the nature of misconducts committed by the Workman together with his attitude and the attitude of his colleagues, the Management has come to the conclusion that it will not be possible to conduct domestic inquiry without interference or hindrance from the Workmen or his colleagues. In order to substantiate the aspect of so called interference or hindrance on the part of Workman preventing the Management from conducting domestic inquiry, no material has been placed on record. Clause 24(b) (cited supra) of standing orders mandate the Management to conduct a domestic inquiry which certainly includes a fair and proper domestic inquiry by following the principles of natural justice and not only the farce of such inquiry and violation of it has to be considered as the violation of the rights of an employee regarding the opportunity to defend himself. In the present matter the Management levelled the charges and concluded itself that the misconduct is proved,

thereafter passed and order of dismissal which amounts to deciding itself that the Workman has committed misconduct without intervention of an independent person. No opportunity was given to the Workman either and the circumstances prevailing at that time which ultimately prevent to show cause or to defend himself against alleged misconduct and thus it amounts to gross violation of all the provisions including the standing orders, the Industrial Disputes Act as well as that of natural justice. When the Management comes with a plea that it was not possible to conduct domestic inquiry against the Workmen, it has to demonstrate strong reasons why the Management took decision to terminate the services of the Workmen without following due procedure established under the standing orders. When the exemption is claimed, it has to be demonstrated on a very strong and not by mere one line statement. The reason given in the termination letter is nothing but grave violation of provisions of standing orders and that of natural justice without disclosing the specific reason as to what prevented the Management from conducting the domestic inquiry. Not a single document is placed on record to show that any efforts were made by the Management to follow the procedure prescribed in the standing orders. No charge-sheet was issued nor was any opportunity given to the Workmen to give explanation about alleged misconducts. It is well settled by cantina of decisions by the Apex Court and also various High Courts that holding of departmental inquiry is the rule and the termination without such inquiry is an exception. In the case of *Bharat Co-operative Bank Ltd. & Anr. v. K. L. Baria*, 1998 II CLR 105, Hon'ble Gujrat High Court while discussing various aspects has held that *holding departmentl inquiry particularly where it is so provided in the service regulations or standing orders is a rule and dispensing with the same is an exception.*

8. The above aspects of exception of the normal rule has to be put forth by the Management in proper manner with sufficient material to substantiate it. The written statement and the reply filed to the present application does not show any specific reasons which would justify the action of the Management to skip the regular procedure of holding domestic inquiry. There is even no whisper as to whether the Management tried to conduct domestic inquiry but the Workmen created such atmosphere that it was not possible for the Inquiry Officer to conduct such inquiry in normal way. Simply saying that it was not possible to conduct domestic inquiry is not sufficient enough since it

is a right of an employee to defend himself against the allegations levelled by the Management regarding alleged misconducts. Similary, it is a right of the Management to suspend such employees during the period of domestic inquiry but Management has to pay subsistence allowance to the Workmen during such period so that the Workman will be able to survive and will be financially sound to defend himself during the domestic inquiry. Same aspect was considered in the above decision of *Bharat Co-operative Bank Ltd. & Anr. v. K. L. Baria* (cited supra) wherein it was observed *that if any employer doesn't want an employee to be in actual services during the pendancy of the inquiry, he may suspend him but during that period he has to pay the Workman subsistence allowance as provided in the standing orders. This was further held that in absence of any standing orders, also the adjudicating authority could grant such allowance. Where there are unsurmountable difficulties in holding inquiry and where such difficulty is created by the employees, the employer cannot be blamed if he straightaway proceeds to discharge or dismiss the employee. However in a normal situation in the event an employer dispenses with an inquiry and dismisses an employee and thereby denies subsistence allowance until the misconduct is proved which is the employees normal right, the right to receive an equivalent amount despite termination will have to be construed as surviving and available to the employee in the Labour Court.* The above proposition laid down by the Hon'ble Gujrat High Court is after considering various decisions of the Apex Court and therefore the same is squarely applicable and could be brought into effect to the matter in hand.

9. In another case of *Gujarat Bank Workers Union V. Chairman/Manager, Bharat Co-operative Bank Ltd. Baroda*, 1996 II CLR 761. Hon'ble Gujarat High Court has observed that it is true that with termination of services, the employer employee relationship comes to an end and the employer may contend that there is no question of paying even subsistence allowance thereafter. However, when in a normal situation the employer dispenses with an inquiry and denied subsistence allowance until the misconduct is proved, that right to receive the said amount despite the termination will have to be construed as surviving and available to the employee and the Labour Court will only be directing the employer to discharge his obligation until the misconduct is proved in the Court.

10. Learned Counsel, Shri Sardessai has pointed out by referring to Division Benc, Hon'ble Gujarat

High Court in the case of *Bharat Co-operative Bank Ltd. v. K.L. Baria and Ors.*, 2005 I CLR 1094 wherein earlier decision of Learned Single Judge holding that the Workman is entitled to the amount equivalent to subsistence allowance is not correct in view and it was held that once order of termination of services is made, the jural relationship of master and servant stands severed until such order is set aside, the Workman cannot have a claim arising from such master and servant relationship and thus the Workman is not entitled to receive subsistence allowance pending proceeding before Labour Court considering the observation of the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court, it is clear that until such order of termination is set aside, the Workman cannot have a claim arising from such master and servant relationship and thus the Workman is not entitled to receive subsistence allowance or an amount equivalent to it during the proceeding before the Labour Court, it is to be kept in mind that in that matter it was admitted by the employer that no inquiry was conducted and the Workman was terminated for loss of confidence. When the matter was contested by the Workman before the Labour Court and in that context it was observed that after the Management succeeded in proving the misconduct and issuing the dismissal order, the same relates back to the date when the employee was dismissed and thus employee will not be entitled to receive any backwages or any other amount from the employer. However considering the facts of the present matter, it is specifically required to note that the Workmen were suspended vide letter dated 8-4-2008 for the alleged misconducts. The fact is also required to be noted that no show cause notice was issued by the Management to give any opportunity to the Workmen to explain. No charge-sheet was issued disclosing alleged misconducts committed by the Workmen nor was any inquiry held. The written statement filed by the employer is totally silent with regard to the aspect of permission to prove misconducts of the employees before the Tribunal to substantiate the action of the Management to dismiss the employee. It is well settled that the request to prove the charges before the Labour Court or the Tribunal has to be made at first instance in the written statement and not at a later state. This aspect was considered by the Apex Court in its Constitutional Bench Judgement between *Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation V. Lakshmidewamma (Smt.) & Anr.* The written statement filed by the employer is totally silent about such prayer and the pleadings are complete in all respect. It is an admitted fact that

no domestic inquiry was conducted and no plausible reason is coming forward in the written statement or in the reply to justify dispensing of such domestic inquiry. Thus one thing is clear that the Management has grossly violated clause 24 of standing orders as well as Section 25 of Industrial Disputes Act. No opportunity was given to the Workman either to explain or to defend the charges of misconduct levelled against him in the letter of suspension and he was straightaway dismissed from the services by letter dated 11-8-2008 when for the first time, the details of alleged misconduct was disclosed to the Workman. Thus from the facts of the present case, it is prima facie proved that the so called termination dated 11-8-2008 is bad in law and in violation of principles of natural justice, it has to be accepted that the relationship of master and servant survives. When there is no prayer from the employer to prove such misconduct as alleged in the dismissal order before the Tribunal nor any material is placed, it is clear that the employer is not intending to prove such alleged misconduct against the Workman even before this Tribunal. If that is so, there is a strong case made out by the Workman to claim reinstatement with back wages and when no inquiry is conducted nor charge-sheets are issued, the effect of suspension order dated 8-4-2008 remains in force for the simple reason that the order of dismissal dated 11-8-2008 is prima facie bad in law and against the principles of natural justice. Thus the employee continued to be under suspension and therefore he is entitled for allowance as claimed by way of interim relief for survival. Such allowance could be adjusted at the time of considering the prayer for full backwages and it will be subjected to the award which would be passed considering the matter on merits.

11. It is admitted fact that the object of giving subsistence allowance is to protect the Workman from financial difficulties during suspension and to give him such amount for his survival so that he would be able to defend himself. Once it is found on prima facie ground that the order of dismissal is bad in law, it has to be considered that the Workman is under suspension till action of the Management to dismiss him from services without holding an inquiry is considered as just and proper so also legal.

12. In the case of *Management of Hotel Imperial, New Delhi V. Hotel Workers' Union* AIR 1959 SC 1342, it has been observed that the Tribunal has got powers under Section 10(4) of the Industrial Disputes Act to grant interim relief wherever it is

admissible as a matter incidental to the main question referred to the Tribunal. Thus the present aspect to grant interim relief is a question incidental to the main relief i.e. reinstatement with full back wages and therefore the Tribunal has got powers to grant such interim relief subject to circumstances of the case in hand.

13. In the case of Mahindra and Mahindra v. Dwarkanath Babaji Dalvi & Anr., 2006 I CLR 902, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court while considering the powers of grant of interim relief has observed in para 22 that *grant or refusal to grant interim relief in the complaint is covered by 3 well established principles.*

- (i) *Whether the complainant has made out a prima facie case.*
- (ii) *Whether the complainant would suffer irreparable injury in absence of interim relief, and*
- (iii) *Whether the balance of convenience lies in his favour.*

The burden to prove these 3 necessities lies on the person seeking interim relief.

Such interim relief is not granted to a party who is guilty of delay of latches and who has indulged in suppression of facts. The Court has to see whether the claim is bonafied and whether there is fair and substantial question to be tried.

14. In the present matter I have already concluded that the Workman has brought a prima facie case to show that there were no exceptional circumstances for the Management to dispense with the inquiry and straightaway terminate the services. As against this, the Management has failed to plead and produce any documents to show that the Workman created such circumstances which prevented the Management from holding domestic inquiry. If we see the allegations levelled against the Workmen which are found for the first time in the order of dismissal, it cannot be said that such charges or misconduct was so grave and that the Workman created such atmosphere which prevented the Management from skipping vital aspect of conducting domestic inquiry. The standing orders provide that it is a normal rule of issuing charge-sheet and thereafter conducting domestic inquiry when there are allegation of misconduct as provided in clause 21. When the Management failed to issue even the charge-sheet for a period of about 4 months i.e. from the date of suspension till order of termination, it shows that the Management has prima facie

indulged in unfair labour practice. The Workmen were kept under suspension from 8-4-2008 till they were dismissed from services vide letter dated 11-8-2008. Surprisingly there is no justification in the written statement as to why no charge-sheet was issued against the Workmen and what prevented the Management from doing so. Thus when there is absolutely no pleading to justify the contention of the Management to dispense with issuance of charge-sheet, conducting of domestic inquiry had to be considered that the Management has failed to observe the guidelines i.e. standing orders and also violated the principles of natural justice and thereby unnecessarily deprived the workmen from their right to receive subsistence allowance till they are validly dismissed or discharged from services. It is again required to be considered that the order of discharge or dismissal has to be on a valid ground which is supported by findings of Inquiry Officer which again be based on material placed before him during the domestic inquiry but not otherwise. The protection is given to the workmen so that there should be any indiscriminate action on the part of the Management who is admittedly powerful financially and otherwise to dominate a single workman or a group of such workmen and such power of the workmen be removed only after conducting a valid domestic inquiry cannot be taken away without disclosing strong and exceptional circumstances. Thus in order of termination which is violative of such rights of the workmen as well as violation of principles of natural justice has to be considered a nonest and therefore the workmen is entitled for subsistence allowance as if the master and servant relationship survives till the workmen is discharged or dismissed legally. In other words, if the Management's action of dismissing the workman without holding a domestic inquiry on some frivolous ground is accepted by the Court or Tribunal without disclosing any strong reason to do so, the workman will be affected and all his rights will be violated and he will be kept without any sum or income to defend himself before the concerned authority till he gets the relief of reinstatement and backwages. Such termination if found to be grossly violative of all the provisions of law and that of Natural justice has to be considered as not in existence and the workman could be given relief by way of interim relief so that he will be able to survive and defend his case effectively.

15. It was further contended that the present workmen are gainfully employed and therefore they are not entitled for the subsistence allowance

or any interim relief. However except one statement on the part of the Management, no material is brought on record. Even otherwise when it was observed that the order of termination is prima facie bad in law and in violation of principles of Natural justice, the relationship of master and servant survives as far as payment of subsistence allowance is concerned till the reference is decided on merit. The labour laws are meant for the benefit of the labourers and Industries and it is the duty of the concerned authorities including the Tribunal to see peace and harmony is maintained between the workmen and employer and while doing so, the right of both parties are protected effectively. While holding such balance of both aspects, no one should get advantage while defending the case before the Tribunal or Court. Each one should get equal and proper opportunity and considering the said principles, I as of the considered opinion that this is a fit case where Interim relief has to be given to the workmen on the reasons disclosed above. Hence the Order.

ORDER

Application at Exb. 8 stands allowed. Workmen are entitled to the amount equivalent to 75% of the wages (as subsistence) per month w.e.f. 11-08-08 till the decision of this reference. Said amount shall be paid to each workman within one month and shall be subject to the Final Order/Award which will be passed in this matter.

Pronounced in the open court.

Sd/-
(B. P. Deshpande),
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal-
cum-Labour Court.

Notification

No. 28/1/2011-LAB

The following award passed by the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I, at Panaji-Goa on 17-12-2010 in reference No. IT/4/09 is hereby published as required by Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act 14 of 1947).

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Vasanti H. Parvatkar, Under Secretary (Labour).
Porvorim, 18th April, 2011.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
-LABOUR COURT
AT PANAJI

(Before Shri B. P. Deshpande, Hon'ble
Presiding Officer)

Ref. No. IT/4/09

Shri Deepak Chawan & 5 others
Rep. by the General Secretary,
Gomantak Mazdoor Sangh
G-5, Macedo Apartment,
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V/s

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Party I/Workmen – Shri P. Gaonkar.

Party II/Employer – Adv. Shri G. K. Sardessai.

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(Passed on this 17th day of December, 2010)

1. By this order the application at Exb. 8 for grant of interim relief filed by the Workmen shall stand disposed off.

2. The present reference is regarding the action taken by the Management in terminating the services of the Workmen w.e.f. 11-8-2008 is justified or not. After issuing notices to both the parties, the Workmen appeared and filed their claim statement wherein it has been specifically disclosed that Party II/Employer dismissed the Workmen from services without holding any departmental inquiry only by way of victimization since the Workmen joined the Union. The written statement is filed at Exb. 6 by the Employer disclosing therein the details as to why such steps were taken against the Workmen. However it is admitted that no departmental inquiry was taken before terminating the services of the Workmen. The ground for doing so is stated as the behaviour of the Workmen. The rejoinder is filed by the Workmen denying all the allegations from the employer. When the matter was fixed for documents and issues after completion of the pleadings, the Workmen/Party I preferred the present application for grant of interim relief basically claiming that they are entitled for the wages up to 75% during the pendency of the present proceedings since no charge-sheet nor any inquiry is conducted by the employer before terminating their services. It is also claimed in the present application that all the workers involved in the reference were working for last several years.

However the Employer failed to implement the provisions of various labour laws for the benefit of the Workmen. The Employer was forcing the Workmen to work for 12 hours shift without any overtime allowance. No annual increments were given and therefore the workers joined the Union namely Gomantak Mazdoor Sangh in January, 2008 and conveyed it to the Management vide letter dated 10-02-2008. Since then, the Management started harassing the workers and even threats were given by calling the workers in the cabin. One of the Workmen by name Waman Satarkar was even assaulted on 28-3-2008 by the Managing Director and from the next day all the workers who were the members of the Union, were not allowed to join the duty. The Union protested such action of the Management and raised an Industrial Dispute before Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Ponda and the matter was fixed on 1-4-2008. On receipt of such notice from the office of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, the employer issued suspension orders of all the workers vide letter dated 8-4-2008. The subsistence allowance was paid to the Workmen since 8-4-2008. However no charge sheet was issued nor any inquiry was conducted but suddenly vide letter dated 11-8-2008 said workers were dismissed from services. The workers vide their letter dated 18-4-2008 demanded reinstatement claiming that they have been victimized for joining the Union but the Management failed to consider such representation. It is further claimed that according to clause 24(b) of the standing orders, it is mandatory for the Management to hold inquiry against the Workmen in respect of the alleged misconduct before terminating the services. Thus the Management has violated the principles of natural justice and dismissed the services of the Workmen without giving them any opportunity to defend themselves. Hence the dismissal order is bad in law and nonest. Since the reference is pending and Party I are re-employed, they are entitled for subsistence allowance or equivalent to it for their survival so also to defend themselves in the present reference and hence they prayed for grant of interim relief.

3. The reply filed by the Management is opposing the application on various ground. However the allegations have been denied.

4. I have perused the entire record as well as heard the Learned Counsel, Shri P. Gaonkar for Party I and Adv. Shri G. K. Sardesai for Party II at length. The question which requires consideration is whether Party II are entitled for the interim relief?

5. The certified standing orders which are applicable to Party II/Employer are produced on record wherein clause 19 deals with termination of the employment whereas clause 21 deals with acts of misconduct. Clause 23 speaks about punishment and Clause 24 is very material which reads as under:

- (a) *No order under sub-clause ii and iii of clause (a) shall be made unless the Workman concerned has been informed in writing of the alleged misconduct and given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him.*
- (b) *No order of withholding increment or suspension under sub-clause (iv) and (v) respectively of clause (a) and discharge/ /dismissal under sub-clause (vi) of clause (a) shall be made, except after holding an enquiry against the Workman concerned in respect of the alleged misconduct in the manner set forth in sub-clause (d) below.*
- (c) *A Workman against whom an enquiry is to be held shall be given a Charge sheet/Show Cause Notice in writing clearly setting forth the charges against him and requiring explanation. He shall be given an opportunity to answer the charges. Workmen/Employees can take assistance of co-employees as his defence assistant during a Domestic Enquiry. Except for reasons to be recorded in writing by the office holding the enquiry, the Workman shall be permitted to produce the witness in his defence and cross-examine any witnesses or whose evidence the charge rests. A concise summary of the evidence led on either side and the Workman's plea shall be recorded.*
- (d) *A Workman against whom any action is proposed to be undertaken can be suspended pending the enquiry. If as a result of the enquiry held or explanation tendered, it is decided not to take any action under clause (a) the Workman shall be deemed to have been on duty and shall be entitled to full wages and all privileges for the full period of suspension.*
- (e) *A Workman who is suspended shall be entitled to subsistence allowance (a) at the rate of 50% of the wages which the Workman was entitled to immediately preceding the date of such suspension for the first ninety days period of suspension, and (b) at the rate of 75% of which wages for the remaining*

period of suspension if the delay in the completion of disciplinary proceedings against such Workmen is not directly attributable to the conduct of such Workmen.

6. The documents produced by Party I along with list dated 23-7-2009 clearly shows that the Management was informed by the letter dated 10-2-2008 that around 30 Workmen working with Party II joined the Union by name Gomantak Mazdoor Sangh. Similarly by another letter of the same date it was informed that General Body meeting was held and the committee was elected. Vide letter dated 29-3-2008, the Union informed the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Ponda that the Management refused employment to the workers who joined the Union. Similarly the letter issued to each Workman dated 8-4-2008 from the Management regarding suspension order shows that the Management took decision to suspend such Workman for alleged misconduct committed by the group of Workmen from the second fortnight of March, 2008. Therefore the Management decided to suspend the Workmen w.e.f. 9-4-2008 pending inquiry. It is also disclosed in the same letter that a detailed notice is issued to each Workman calling his explanation and further action shall depend on the reply of the Workman. Similarly it was informed to the Workmen that during period of suspension, the Workmen shall be governed as per the rules in force as are applicable to the Workmen and the Management of the Company.

7. It seems that no detailed notice calling explanation of the Workmen was issued though it was disclosed in the suspension order and thereby the Management contravened clause 24(a) of the certified standing orders. Admittedly no departmental inquiry was conducted by the Management and suddenly vide letter dated 11-8-2008 the Workmen were dismissed from the services. Only one statement is made in the dismissal order that considering the nature of misconducts committed by the Workman together with his attitude and the attitude of his colleagues, the Management has come to the conclusion that it will not be possible to conduct domestic inquiry without interference or hindrance from the Workman or his colleagues. In order to substantiate the aspect of so called interference or hindrance on the part of Workman preventing the Management from conducting domestic inquiry, no material has been placed on record. Clause 24(b) (cited supra) of standing orders mandate the Management to conduct a domestic inquiry which certainly includes a fair

and proper domestic inquiry by following the principles of natural justice and not only the farce of such inquiry and violation of it has to be considered as the violation of the rights of an employee regarding the opportunity to defend himself. In the present matter, the Management levelled the charges and concluded itself that the misconduct is proved, thereafter passed an order of dismissal which amounts to deciding itself that the Workman has committed misconduct without intervention of an independent person. No opportunity was given to the Workman either and the circumstances prevailing at that time which ultimately prevent to show cause or to defend himself against alleged misconduct and thus it amounts to gross violation of all the provisions including the standing orders, the Industrial Disputes Act as well as that of natural justice. When the Management comes with a plea that it was not possible to conduct domestic inquiry against the Workmen, it has to demonstrate strong reasons why the Management took decision to terminate the services of the Workmen without following due procedure established under the standing orders. When the exemption is claimed, it has to be demonstrated on a very strong and not by mere one line statement. The reason given in the termination letter is nothing but grave violation of provisions of standing orders and that of natural justice without disclosing the specific reason as to what prevented the Management from conducting the domestic inquiry. Not a single document is placed on record to show that any efforts were made by the Management to follow the procedure prescribed in the standing orders. No charge-sheet was issued nor was any opportunity given to the Workmen to give explanation about alleged misconducts. It is well settled by catena of decisions by the Apex Court and also various High Courts that holding of departmental inquiry is the rule and the termination without such inquiry is an exception. In the case of *Bharat Co-operative Bank Ltd. & Anr. v. K. L. Baria*, 1998 II CLR 105, Hon'ble Gujarat High Court while discussing various aspects has held that *holding departmental inquiry particularly where it is so provided in the service regulations or standing orders is a rule and dispensing with the same is an exception.*

8. The above aspects of exception of the normal rule has to be put forth by the Management in proper manner with sufficient material to substantiate it. The written statement and the reply filed to the present application does not show any specific reasons which would justify the action of

the Management to skip the regular procedure of holding domestic inquiry. There is even no whisper as to whether the Management tried to conduct domestic inquiry but the Workmen created such atmosphere that it was not possible for the Inquiry Officer to conduct such inquiry in normal way. Simply saving that it was not possible to conduct domestic inquiry is not sufficient enough since it is a right of an employee to defend himself against the allegations levelled by the Management regarding alleged misconducts. Similarly, it is a right of the Management to suspend such employees during the period of domestic inquiry but Management has to pay subsistence allowance to the Workman during such period so that the Workman will be able to survive and will be financially sound to defend himself during the domestic inquiry. Same aspect was considered in the above decision of *Bharat Co-operative Bank Ltd. & Anr v. K. L. Baria* (cited supra) wherein it was observed that *if any employer doesn't want an employee to be in actual services during the pendency of the inquiry, he may suspend him but during that period he has to pay the Workman subsistence allowance as provided in the standing orders. This was further held that in absence of any standing orders, also the adjudicating authority could grant such allowance. Where there are unsurmountable difficulties in holding inquiry and where such difficulty is created by the employee, the employer cannot be blamed if he straightaway proceeds to discharge or dismiss the employee. However in a normal situation in the event an employer dispenses with an inquiry and dismisses an employee and there by denies subsistence allowance until the misconduct is proved which is the employees normal right, the right to receive an equivalent amount despite termination will have to be construed as surviving and available to the employee in the Labour Court.* The above proposition laid down by the Hon'ble Gujrat High Court is after considering various decisions of the Apex Court and therefore the same is squarely applicable and could be brought into effect to the matter in hand.

9. In another case of *Gujarat Bank Workers Union V. Chairman/Manager, Bharat Co-operative Bank Ltd., Baroda*, 1996 II CLR 761. Hon'ble Gujarat High Court has observed that it is true that with termination of services, the employer employee relationship comes to an end and the employer may contend that there is no question of paying even subsistence allowance thereafter. However, when in a normal situation the employer dispenses with an inquiry and denied subsistence allowance

until the misconduct is proved, that right to receive the said amount despite the termination will have to be construed as surviving and available to the employee and the Labour Court will only be directing the employer to discharge his obligation until the misconduct is proved in the Court.

10. Learned Counsel, Shri Sardessai has pointed out by referring to Division Bench, Hon'ble Gujarat High Court in the case of *Bharat Co-operative Bank Ltd. v. K. L. Baria and Ors.* 2005 I CLR 1094 wherein earlier decision of Learned Single Judge holding that the Workman is entitled to the amount equivalent to subsistence allowance is not correct in view and it was held that once order of termination of services is made, the jural relationship of master and servant stands severed until such order is set aside, the Workman cannot have a claim arising from such master and servant relationship and thus the Workman is not entitled to receive subsistence allowance pending proceeding before Labour Court. Considering the observation of the Divisional Bench of the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court, it is clear that until such order of termination is set aside, the Workman cannot have a claim arising from such master and servant relationship and thus the Workman is not entitled to receive subsistence allowance or an amount equivalent to it during the proceeding before the Labour Court, it is to be kept in mind that in that matter it was admitted by the employer that no inquiry was conducted and the Workman was terminated for loss of confidence. When the matter was contested by the Workman before the Labour Court and in that context it was observed that after the Management succeeded in proving the misconduct and issuing the dismissal order, the same relates back to the date when the employee was dismissed and thus employee will not be entitled to receive any backwages or any other amount from the employer. However considering the facts of the present matter, it is specifically required to note that the Workmen were suspended vide letter dated 8-4-2008 for the alleged misconducts. The fact is also required to be noted that no show cause notice was issued by the Management to give any opportunity to the Workmen to explain. No chargesheet was issued disclosing alleged misconducts committed by the Workmen nor was any inquiry held. The written statement filed by the employer is totally silent with regard to the aspect of permission to prove misconduct of the employees before the Tribunal to substantiate the action of the Management to dismiss the employee. It is well settled that the request to prove the charges before the Labour

Court or the Tribunal has to be made at first instance in the written statement and not at a later stage. This aspect was considered by the Apex Court in its Constitutional Bench Judgment between *Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation v. Lakshmiddevamma (Smt.) & Anr.* The written statement filed by the employer is totally silent about such prayer and the pleadings are complete in all respect. It is an admitted fact that no domestic inquiry was conducted and no plausible reason is coming forward in the written statement or in the reply to justify dispensing of such domestic inquiry. Thus one thing is clear that the Management has grossly violated clause 24 of standing orders as well as Section 25 of Industrial Disputes Act. No opportunity was given to the Workman either to explain or to defend the charges of misconduct levelled against him in the letter of suspension and he was straightway dismissed from the services by letter dated 11-8-2008 when for the first time the details of alleged misconduct was disclosed to the Workman. Thus from the facts of the present case, it is prima facie proved that the so called termination dated 11-8-2008 is bad in law and in violation of principles of natural justice, it has to be accepted that the relationship of master and servant survives. When there is no prayer from the employer to prove such misconduct as alleged in the dismissal order before the Tribunal nor any material is placed, it is clear that the employer is not intending to prove such alleged misconduct against the Workman even before this Tribunal. If that is so, there is a strong case made out by the Workman to claim reinstatement with back wages and when no inquiry is conducted nor charge-sheets are issued, the effect of suspension order dated 8-4-2008 remains in force for the simple reason that the order of dismissal dated 11-8-2008 is prima facie bad in law and against the principles of natural justice. Thus the employee continued to be under suspension and therefore he is entitled for allowance as claimed by way of interim relief for survival. Such allowance could be adjusted at the time of considering the prayer for full backwages and it will be subjected to the award which would be passed considering the matter on merits.

11. It is admitted fact that the object of giving subsistence allowance is to protect the Workman from financial difficulties during suspension and to give him such amount for his survival so that he would be able to defend himself. Once it is found on prima facie ground that the order of dismissal is bad in law, it has to be considered that the Workman is under suspension till action of the

Management to dismiss him from services without holding an inquiry is considered as just and proper so also legal.

12. In the case of *Management of Hotel Imperial, New Delhi v. Hotel Workers' Union* AIR 1959 SC 1342, it has been observed that the Tribunal has got powers under Section 10(4) of the Industrial Disputes Act to grant interim relief wherever it is admissible as a matter incidental to the main question referred to the Tribunal. Thus the present aspect to grant interim relief is a question incidental to the main relief i.e. reinstatement with full backwages and therefore the Tribunal has got powers to grant such interim relief subject to circumstances of the case in hand.

13. In the case of *Mahindra and Mahindra v. Dwarkanath Babaji Dalvi & Anr.*, 2006 1 CLR 902, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court while considering the powers of grant of interim relief has observed in para 22 that *grant or refusal to grant interim relief in the complaint is covered by 3 well established principles.*

(i) *Whether the complainant has made out a prima facie case.*

(ii) *Whether the complainant would suffer irreparable injury in absence of interim relief, and*

(iii) *Whether the balance of convenience lies in his favour.*

The burden to prove these 3 necessities lies on the person seeking interim relief.

Such interim relief is not granted to a party who is guilty of delay or laches and who has indulged in suppression of facts. The Court has to see whether the claim is bonafide and whether there is fair and substantial question to be tried.

14. In the present matter I have already concluded that the Workman has brought a prima facie case to show that there were no exceptional circumstances for the Management to dispense with the inquiry and straightaway terminate the services. As against this, the Management has failed to plead and produce any documents to show that the Workman created such circumstances which prevented the Management from holding domestic inquiry. If we see the allegations levelled against the Workmen which are found for the first time in the order of dismissal, it cannot be said that such charges or misconduct was so grave and that the Workman created such atmosphere which prevented the Management from skipping vital aspect of conducting domestic

inquiry. The standing orders provide that it is a normal rule of issuing charge-sheet and thereafter conducting domestic inquiry when there are allegations of misconduct as provided in clause 21. When the Management failed to issue even the charge-sheet for a period of about 4 months i.e. from the date of suspension till order of termination, it shows that the Management has prima facie indulged in unfair labour practice. The Workmen were kept under suspension from 8-4-2008 till they were dismissed from services vide letter dated 11-8-2008. Surprisingly there is no justification in the written statement as to why no charge-sheet was issued against the Workmen and what prevented the Management from doing so. Thus when there is absolutely no pleading to justify the contention of the Management to dispense with issuance of charge-sheet, conducting of domestic inquiry had to be considered that the Management has failed to observe the guidelines i.e. standing orders and also violated the principles of natural justice and thereby unnecessarily deprived the Workmen from their right to receive subsistence allowance till they are validly dismissed or discharged from services. It is again required to be considered that the order of discharge or dismissal has to be on a valid ground which is supported by findings of Inquiry Officer which again be based on material placed before him during the domestic inquiry but not otherwise. The protection is given to the Workmen so that there should not be any indiscriminate action on the part of the Management who is admittedly powerful financially and otherwise to dominate a single Workman or a group of such Workmen and such power of the Workmen be removed only after conducting a valid domestic inquiry cannot be taken away without disclosing strong and exceptional circumstances. Thus in order of termination which is violative of such rights of the Workmen as well as violation of principles of natural justice has to be considered a nonest and therefore the Workman is entitled for subsistence allowance as if the master and servant relationship survives till the Workman is discharged or dismissed legally. In other words, if the Management's action of dismissing the Workman without holding a domestic inquiry on some frivolous ground is accepted by the Court or Tribunal without disclosing any strong reason to do so, the Workman will be affected and all his

rights will be violated and he will be kept without any sum or income to defend himself before the concerned authority till he gets the relief of re-instatement and backwages. Such termination if found to be grossly violative of all the provisions of law and that of natural justice has to be considered as not in existence and the Workman could be given relief by way of interim relief so that he will be able to survive and defend his case effectively.

15. It was further contended that the present Workmen are gainfully employed and therefore they are not entitled for the subsistence allowance or any interim relief. However except one statement on the part of the Management, no material is brought on record. Even otherwise when it was observed that the order of termination is prima facie bad in law and in violation of principles of natural justice, the relationship of master and servant survives as far as payment of subsistence allowance is concerned till the reference is decided on merit. The labour laws are meant for the benefit of the labourers and Industries and it is the duty of the concerned authorities including the Tribunal to see that peace and harmony is maintained between the Workmen and Employer and while doing so, the rights of both parties are protected effectively. While holding such balance of both aspects, no one should get advantage while defending the case before the Tribunal or Court. Each one should get equal and proper opportunity and considering the said principles, I am of the considered opinion that this is a fit case where interim relief has to be given to the Workmen on the reasons disclosed above. Hence the order.

ORDER

Application at Exb. 8 stands allowed. Workmen are entitled to the amount equivalent to 75% of the wages (as subsistence) per month w.e.f. 11-8-08 till the decision of this reference. Said amount shall be paid to each Workman within one month and shall be subject to the Final Order/Award which will be passed in this matter.

Pronounced in the open court.

Sd/-

(B. P. Deshpande),
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal-
cum-Labour Court.

Department of Law and Judiciary

Law (Establishment) Division

**Notifications by the High Court of Judicature
Appellate Side, Bombay**

No. A. 1201/G/2011

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges are pleased to make the following posting:

Sr. No.	Name & present posting	New posting
1.	Shri P. V. Sawaikar, District Judge-2 & Additional Sessions Judge, Panaji	District Judge-1 & Additional Sessions Judge, Mapusa, District Panaji vice Smt. B. K. Thaly, transferred.
2.	Shri Agha Irshad, District Judge-3 & Assistant Sessions Judge, Panaji	District Judge-2 & Assistant Sessions Judge, Margao vice Shri Paul S. Gerturde, transferred.
3.	Shri Paul Sherin Gerturde, District Judge-2, Assistant Sessions Judge, Margao	District Judge-1 & Assistant Sessions Judge, Panaji vice Shri B. P. Deshpande, transferred.

II

The Hon'ble High Court is pleased to make ranking of the Judicial Officer as follows:

Sr. No.	Name & present posting	New posting
4.	Shri Vincent M. D'Silva, Ad hoc District Judge-2 and Assistant Sessions Judge, Panaji	Ad hoc District Judge-1 and Assistant Sessions Judge, Panaji vice Shri Anil Scaria, reverted.

High Court, Bombay. *S. B. Shukre*

Dated: 15th April, 2011. Registrar General.

Note:

- The Principal District and Sessions Judge are requested to inform the concerned Judicial Officers about their transfers and change of rank by giving them a copy of this notification.
- The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Administrative Judges have been pleased to direct that all the officers under orders of Annual General Transfers should in consultation with the Principal District Judges of the

respective stations, leave charge during vacation period in such a manner that after utilizing admissible joining period, normally they take charge at new station on the date of re-opening before office hours. This is necessary to ensure that on re-opening of Courts after vacation, all the Judicial Officers are functional at new station.

(c) Courts re-open after vacation on 6th June, 2011.

(d) The Judicial Officers under order of transfer are informed that any representations that will be made by them against order of transfer will not be entertained unless they have taken charge of their new postings.

No. A. 3902/G/2011

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges are pleased to make the following posting:

Sr. No.	Name & present posting	New posting
1.	Ms. Kshama M. Joshi, Civil Judge, S. D. Vasco-da-Gama, District Margao	Civil Judge, S. D., Panaji vice Shri Edgar P. Fernandes, transferred.
2.	Shri Edgar P. Fernandes, Civil Judge, S. D., Panaji	Civil Judge, S. D., Vasco-da-Gama, District Margao vice Ms. Kshama M. Joshi, transferred.

High Court, Bombay.

S. B. Shukre

Dated: 15th April, 2011.

Registrar General.

Note:

- The Principal District and Sessions Judge are requested to inform the concerned Judicial Officers about their transfers and change of rank by giving them a copy of this notification.
- The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Administrative Judges have been pleased to direct that all the officers under orders of Annual General Transfers should in consultation with the Principal District Judges of the respective stations, leave charge during vacation period in such a manner that after utilizing admissible joining period, normally they take charge at new station on the date of re-opening before office hours. This is necessary to ensure that on re-opening of Courts after vacation, all the Judicial Officers are functional at new station.
- Courts re-open after vacation on 6th June, 2011.

- (d) The Judicial Officers under order of transfer are informed that any representations that will be made by them against order of transfer will not be entertained unless they have taken charge of their new postings.

No. A. 3902/G/2011

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges are pleased to make the following posting:

Sr. No.	Name & present posting	New posting
1.	Ms. Apurva R. Nagvenkar, CJJD & JMFC, Bicholim, District Panaji	CJJD & JMFC, Margao vice Ms. Shilpa Shashikant Pandit, transferred.
2.	Ms. Shilpa Shashikant Pandit, CJJD & JMFC, Margao	CJJD & JMFC, Satari at Valpoi, District Panaji vice Ms. Shubhada Atchut Dalvi, transferred.
3.	Ms. Shubhada Atchut Dalvi, CJJD & JMFC, Satari at Valpoi, District Panaji	CJJD & JMFC, Quepem, District Margao.
4.	Shri Carlo Rohin Santana Da Silva, CJJD & JMFC, Mapusa, District Panaji	CJJD & JMFC, Margao, vice Ms. Reina Sheila Fernandes, transferred.
5.	Ms. Reina Sheila Fernandes, CJJD & JMFC, Margao	CJJD & JMFC, Mapusa, District Panaji vice Shri Carlo Rohin Santana Da Silva, transferred.

High Court, Bombay.

S. B. Shukre

Dated: 15th April, 2011.

Registrar General.

Note:

- (a) The Principal District and Sessions Judge are requested to inform the concerned Judicial Officers about their transfers and change of rank by giving them a copy of this notification.
- (b) The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Administrative Judges have been pleased to direct that all the officers under orders of Annual General Transfers should in consultation with the Principal District Judges of the respective stations, leave charge during vacation period in such a manner that after utilizing admissible joining period, normally they take charge at new station on the date of re-opening before office hours. This is

necessary to ensure that on re-opening of Courts after vacation, all the Judicial Officers are functional at new station.

- (c) Courts re-open after vacation on 6th June, 2011.

- (d) The Judicial Officers under order of transfer are informed that any representations that will be made by them against order of transfer will not be entertained unless they have taken charge of their new postings.

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Department of Personnel

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Order

No. 6/13/2009-PER

The Governor of Goa is pleased to order transfer of Shri Melvyn A. Vaz, Senior Scale Officer of Goa Civil Service, 'Awaiting posting' and post him as Commissioner, Corporation of the City of Panaji, with immediate effect, in public interest, vice Shri Elvis P. Gomes, transferred.

Consequently, Shri Elvis P. Gomes, who is presently on Earned leave shall report to Personnel Department, on resuming duties, for further posting. Shri Gomes shall draw his pay and allowances on the "Leave and Training Reserve Post" during the period of his awaiting posting.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Umeshchandra L. Joshi, Under Secretary (Personnel-I).

Porvorim, 20th April, 2011.

Addendum

No. 6/11/2009-PER

Read: Order No. 6/11/2009-PER dated 04-01-2011.

The following para shall be added to the order dated 04-01-2011, read in preamble"

"The posting of Shri L. S. Pereira, as Chief Officer, Canacona Municipal Council, shall be on deputation and shall be governed by standard terms of deputation as contained in Office Memorandum No. 13/4/74-PER dated 12-02-1999, and as amended".

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Umeshchandra L. Joshi, Under Secretary (Personnel-I).

Porvorim, 5th January, 2011.

Department of Revenue

Order

No. 22/31/2010-RD

Whereas, the Government of Goa, vide Notification No. 22/31/2010-RD dated 31-12-2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act 1 of 1894) (hereinafter referred to as the "said Act"), and published in the Official Gazette, Series II No. 41 dated 06-01-2011, notified that the land specified in the Schedule thereof (hereinafter referred to as the "said land") is likely to be needed for public purpose viz. Land Acquisition for setting up of Sewerage Waste Water Treatment Plant in survey No. 340/1(P) at Cuncolim Bazaar in Village Cuncolim of Salcete Taluka (hereinafter referred to as the "said public purpose");

And whereas, the Government of Goa considered the report made by the Collector under sub-section (2) of Section 5A of the said Act and on being satisfied that the said land is needed for the said public purpose, vide Notification No. 22/31/2010-RD dated 14-03-2011, issued under Section 6 of the said Act, and published in the Official Gazette, Series II No. 51 dated 17-03-2011, declared that the said land is required for the said public purpose.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act 1 of 1894), the Government of Goa hereby directs the Collector, South Goa District, Margao, Goa, to take the order for acquisition of the said land.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Pandharinath N. Naik, Under Secretary (Rev-I).
Porvorim, 26th April, 2011.

Order

No. 26/2/98-RD (Part)

Ref.: No. 26/2/98-RD (Part) dated 01-06-2010.

Governor of Goa is pleased to extend ad hoc promotion of Shri Anand V. Vaigankar, Supervisor in the Directorate of Settlement and Land Records, Panaji, as Inspector of Survey and Land Records (Group 'B' Gazetted) in pay scale of ₹ 9,300-34,800+ +Grade Pay of ₹ 4,200/- for further period of six months with effect from 01-12-2010 or till he is regularized or superannuates, whichever is earlier.

2. The promotion is purely on ad hoc basis and does not confer any rights on the officer for regular promotion and that he may be reverted to his lower post at any time. The service rendered on ad hoc basis in the grade will not count for the purpose of seniority in that grade for eligibility for promotion to the next higher grade.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Pandharinath N. Naik, Under Secretary (Rev-I).
Porvorim, 26th April, 2011.

Notification

No. 23/8/2011-RD

Whereas it appears to the Government of Goa (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") that the land specified in the Schedule hereto (hereinafter referred to as the "said land") is likely to be needed for public purpose, viz. Land Acquisition for widening and improvement of SH.1 from Assonora Bridge and Bicholim Municipal Council Limit (km 9.8 to 17.600) in the length of 7.80 km in Bicholim Constituency.

Now, therefore, the Government hereby notifies under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act 1 of 1894) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") that said land is likely to be needed for the purpose specified above.

2. All persons interested in the said land are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with any surveyor or other persons employed upon the said land for the purpose of the said acquisition. Any contract for the disposal of the said land by sale, lease, mortgage, assignment, exchange or otherwise or any outlay commenced or improvements made thereon without the sanction of the Collector appointed under paragraph 4 below, after the date of the publication of this notification, will under clause (seventh) of Section 24 of the said Act be disregarded by him while assessing compensation for such parts of the said land as may be finally acquired.

3. If the Government is satisfied that the said land is needed for the aforesaid purpose, a declaration to that effect under Section 6 of the said Act will be published in the Official Gazette and in two daily newspapers and public notice thereof shall be given in due course. If the acquisition is abandoned wholly or in part, the fact will also be notified in the same manner.

4. The Government further appoints under clause (c) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Land Acquisition Officer, PWD (Cell), Altinho, Panaji-Goa to perform the functions of a Collector, under the said Act in respect of the said land.

5. The Government also authorizes under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act, the following Officers to do the acts, specified therein in respect of the said land.

- 1) The Collector, North Goa District, Panaji-Goa.
- 2) The Land Acquisition Officer, PWD (Cell), Altinho, Panaji-Goa.
- 3) The Executive Engineer, W.D. VII (NH), PWD, Panaji-Goa.
- 4) The Director of Settlement and Land Records, Panaji-Goa.

6. A rough plan of the said land is available for inspection in the Office of the Land Acquisition Officer, PWD (Cell), Altinho, Panaji-Goa for a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

(Description of the said land)

Taluka: Bicholim

Village: Mulgao

Survey No./ /Sub-Div. No.	Names of the persons believed to be interested	Approx. area in sq. mts.
1	2	3
196/1	1. Putlabai R. V. Dessai.	620
8	1. Ganpatrao Shyamrao V. Dessai.	1286
	2. Anant Ganu Shirodkar.	
	3. Gurudas Dattaram Chodankar.	
5	1. Ganpatrao Shyamrao Vishwasrao Desai.	91
6	1. Ganpatrao Shyamrao Vishwasrao Desai.	10
195/0,1	1. Sundarbai Pandarinath Rivonkar.	1360
	2. Virendra Pandarinath Rivonkar	
	3. Jitendra Pandarinath Rivonkar.	
	4. Gajanan Rau Rivoncar.	
	5. Xexicanta Esvontrau Rivonkar.	
	6. Manohar Esvonta Rivonkar.	
194/0	Caitano Nazareth Olekar.	1300
193/8	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	260
	T: 1. Atmaram Sada Vaigankar.	
	2. Pandurang Krishna Vaigankar.	

1	2	3
160/25	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	460
	T: Pandurang Krishna Vaigankar.	
24	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	105
	T: Atmaram Sada Vaigankar.	
23	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	145
22	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	350
	T: 1. Anant Vishram Vaigankar.	
	2. Dilip Sitaram Vaigankar.	
	3. Vishram Sitaram Vaigankar.	
	4. Sandeep Sitaram Vaigankar.	
21	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	87
	T: Laxman Shabi Chimulkar.	
13	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	160
	T: 1. Gopal Narayan Vaigankar.	
	2. Kiru Narayan Vaigankar.	
	3. Dyaneshwar Vishnu Vaigankar.	
	4. Hiru Datta Vaigankar.	
	5. Yeshwant Datta Vaigankar.	
	6. Mukund Bhikaro Naik Kavlekar.	
	7. Shankar Ramchandra Vaigankar.	
14	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	130
	T: 1. Pandurang Krishna Vaigankar.	
	2. Atmaram Sada Vaigankar.	
15	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	81
	T: 1. Pandurang Krishna Vaigankar.	
	2. Gopal Narayan Vaigankar.	
	3. Atmaram Sada Vaigankar.	
16	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	103
	T: 1. Anant Vishram Vaigankar.	
	2. Dilip Sitaram Vaigankar.	
	3. Vishram Sitaram Vaigankar.	
	4. Sandeep Sitaram Vaigankar.	
12	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	115
	T: 1. Gopal Narayan Vaigankar.	
	2. Kiru Narayan Vaigankar.	
	3. Dyaneshwar Vishnu Vaigankar.	
	4. Hiru Datta Vaigankar.	
	5. Yeshwant Datta Vaigankar.	
	6. Mukund Bhikaro Naik Kavlekar.	
	7. Shankar Ramchandra Vaigankar.	
9	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	131
	T: Yeshwant Datta Vaigankar.	
6	1. Shankar Ramchandra Vaigankar.	102
3	1. Prabhavati Vasantao Chitnis.	67
	T: 1. Laxman Shabi Chimulkar.	
	2. Keshari Giri Shirodkar.	
161/7	1. Manguesh Meghashyam Kuvelkar.	560
	2. Shiva Tukaram Govekar.	
	3. Raghunath Dasharath Bordekar.	
	4. Naresh Dattaram Korgaonkar.	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	5. Gurudas Rajaram Chari.		167/1	1. Sri Devi Kelbai Devasthan.	365
	6. Bhaskar Namdev Prabhu Shirodkar.			T: Dadu Bapu Mulgaokar.	
	7. Suresh Arjun Naik.		2	1. Sri Devi Kelbai Devasthan.	520
	8. Niraj Gurudas Gad.			T: Gopi Babu Mulgaonkar.	
	9. Smt. Tulsi Dadu Shivolkar.		169/0 p	1. Jaganath Anant Mulgaokar.	610
7-B	1. Laxmibai Vishnu Sawant.	250		T: Vishnu Vithal Kalangutkar.	
11	1. Manguesh Meghashyam Kuvelkar.	10	170/0, 1	1. Vithoba Mahadev Mayekar.	560
	2. Balchandra Pandurang Vaigankar.		171/15	1. Mahadev Satu Parab.	55
	3. Shiva Tukaram Govekar.		16	1. Nagesh Sonu Parab.	53
	4. Shrikant Soma Madval alias Palyekar.		17	1. Mahesh Murari Dhamune.	75
	5. Shivram Vishwanath Hoble.			2. Sanjay Murari Dhamune.	
	6. Mahesh Tukaram Korgaonkar.		14	1. Jairam Bhau Gad.	145
	7. Shripad Atmaram Dabolkar.			2. Rajaram Bhau Gad.	
	8. Smt. Tulsi Dadu Shivolkar.			T: Sitaram Govind Kalangutkar.	
	9. Nilu Dina Chopdekar.		18	1. Ganesh Narayan Dhargalkar.	45
	10. Santosh Vithal Chodankar.		19	1. Ganesh Narayan Dhargalkar.	50
162/22	1. Victor Paul Noronha.	390	20	1. Nauso Laxman Parab.	20
2	1. Victor Paul Noronha.	250		2. Ganesh Narayan Dhargalkar.	
2-A	1. Bharti Ladu Gaonkar.	282	21	1. Ganesh Narayan Dhargalkar.	35
21	1. Meghashyam Govind Kavlekar	67	22	1. Sadanand Bhiva Parab.	40
	2. Shivaji Anant Borkar.			2. Soma Bhiva Parab.	
	3. Asha Shivaji Borkar.		23	1. Mahadev Biti Parab.	65
	4. Annapurna Jaiwant Mulgaokar.			2. Laxman Vithal Parab.	
T: Vishnu Kusta Shivolkar.				3. Laxman Arjun Parab.	
13	1. Meghashyam Govind Kavlekar.	300	24	1. Atchut Narayan Shetye.	35
	2. Shivaji Anant Borkar.			T: Arjun Mahadev Shirodker.	
	3. Asha Shivaji Borkar.		25	1. Mahadev Satu Parab.	55
	4. Annapurna Jaivant Mulgaokar.			2. Sagun Kele Parab.	
T: Shantaram Dattaram Revodkar.			26	1. Manguesh Sonu Parab.	65
163/3	1. Sabajirao Balkrishna Sinai	450		2. Ladu Vasu Parab.	
	Mulgaoker.			3. Gangui Keshev Mandrekar.	
	2. Shrikrishna Dharma Falari.			4. Krishna Hire Parab.	
	3. Keshav Krishna Naik.		6	5. Saguni Vasu Shet Piranker.	
	4. Naresh Pandurang Salkar.			1. Jairam Bhau Gad.	140
	5. Ujawala Keshav Naik.		7	2. Shital Sundar Pandit.	
	6. Rupa Rama Naik.		12	1. Gopi Pandu Gad.	125
	7. Rama Shrikrishna Naik.			1. Vithoba Mahadev Shet.	68
	8. Pallavi Pandurang Naik.			2. Dattaram Mahadev Shet.	
	9. Pandurang Ladu Naik.		8	1. Sakharam Shankar Gad.	58
	10. Pallavi Pandurang Naik.			2. Sajro Raghlo Gad.	
	11. Pandurang Ladu Naik.			3. Raghun Ladu Gad.	
164/3	1. Violant Rosario Ferrao.	340		4. Arjun Shabi Gad.	
	T: Anant Laxman Vaiganker.			5. Pandurang Antulo Gad.	
2	1. Comunidade Mulgao.	325	172/1-H	1. Shrihari Waman Kauthankar.	140
	T: 1. Murari Balkrishna S.		1-A-6	1. Shrihari Waman Kauthankar.	70
	Mulgaokar.		1-A	1. Bhau Rajaram Gad.	45
	2. Shambu Vithal Kalangutkar.			2. Pushpa Bhau Gad.	
1	1. Ramnath Atma Parab.	590		3. Umakant Jaidev Shet Shirodkar.	
	2. Uttam Atma Parab.			4. Vassant Bala Gaonkar.	
				5. Jeevan Anand Shirodkar.	
				6. Chandu Atmaram Naik.	
				7. Shatrughn Appaji Shetve.	
				8. Meenakshi Shatrughn Shetve.	
				9. Sushanti Sitaram Shet.	
				10. Sitaram Kushta Shet.	

1	2	3	1	2	3
2	1. Parshuram Keshav Gad.	85	18	1. Chandru Deshe Parab.	80
10	1. Gurudas Atchut Chari.	60	19	1. Droupadi Govind Parab	55
11	1. Gurudas Atchut Chari.	60		Gaonkar.	
12	1. Arjun Vithal Raut.	50	20	1. Vishwanath Atmaram Parab.	45
13	1. Arjun Vithal Raut.	60		2. Narayan Atmaram Parab.	
	2. Kamal Satu Raut.			3. Sambhaji Atmaram Parab.	
	3. Maina Tukaram Raut.		21	1. Madhav Bhika Parab.	55
14	1. Arjun Vithal Raut.	25	22	1. Sabani Gopal Parab.	55
	2. Maina Tukaram Raut.		23	1. Shiva Kusta Parab.	205
	3. Kamal Satu Raut.			2. Ramanath Kusta Parab.	
15	1. Arjun Vithal Raut.	20		3. Beblo Kusta Parab.	
	2. Maina Tukaram Raut.			4. Raghoba Kusta Parab.	
	3. Kamal Satu Raut.			5. Shabani Gopal Parab.	
16	1. Arjun Vithal Raut.	20	24	1. Bablo Kusta Parab.	200
	2. Maina Tukaram Raut.		176/1	1. Soma Bhiva Parab.	60
	3. Kamal Satu Raut.			2. Sadanand Bhiva Parab.	
17	1. Arjun Vithal Raut.	15	2	1. Tukaram Govind Halanker.	90
18	1. Arjun Vithal Raut.	20	3	1. Suryakant Arjun Halamkar.	110
19	1. Arjun Vithal Raut.	25	4	1. Vithal Laxman Halanker.	60
20	1. Sajro Krishna Parab.	45	5	1. Ramchandra Babaji Halanker.	60
	2. Vasudev Krishna Parab.		6	1. Shankar Ankush Halanker.	40
21	1. Martu Shitaram Parab.	55	7	1. Vishnu Vishram Halanker.	105
22	1. Appa Babli Parab.	50	122/1	1. Narayan Mahadev Naik	874
	2. Shantaram Babaji Parab.			Pednekar.	
23	1. Subhashchandra Narayan Pol.	100		2. Rukmini alias Ganga P. Naik.	
4	1. Manguesh Sonu Parab.	90		3. Shamsundar M. Naik	
	2. Krishna Hire Parab.			Pednekar.	
	3. Ladu Vasu Parab.			4. Satyavan M. Naik Pednekar.	
	4. Gangui Keshav Manjrekar.		2	1. Ganpatrao Shyamrao	1035
	5. Saguni Vasu Shet Pirankar.			Vishwasrao Desai.	
	6. Yashoda Yeshwant Sawant.			2. Prakash Shamsundar Naik	
	7. Harischandra Jagannath			Pednekar.	
	Govenkar.			3. Raju Shamsundar Naik	
	8. Subhaschandra Narayan Pol.			Pednekar.	
172/31	1. Atchut Narayan Shet.	55	3	1. Ganpatrao Shyamrao	20
T.	Arjun Mahadev Shirodkar.			Vishwasrao Desai.	
25	1. Ramkrishna Soma Parab.	65	4	1. Ganpatrao Shyamrao	35
26	1. Ramkrishna Soma Parab.	30		Vishwasrao Desai.	
27	1. Ramkrishna Soma Parab.	25	123/1	1. Sundarbai Pandarinath	625
28	1. R. K. Patil.	110		Rivonkar.	
29	1. Gopal Raghuvir Parab.	30		2. Virendra Pandarinath	
30	1. Biti Chandru Parab.	65		Rivonkar.	
	2. Bali Chandru Parab.			3. Jitendra Pandarinath	
	3. Narayan Chandru Parab.			Rivonkar.	
8	1. Mahadev Sanu Parab.	185		4. Gajanan Rau Rivoncar.	
9	1. Saguni Vasu Shet Pirankar.	170		5. Xexicanta Esvontrau	
	2. Gangui Keshav Manjrekar.			Rivoncar.	
	3. Krishna Hire Parab.			6. Manohar Esvonta Rivoncar.	
	4. Manguesh Sonu Parab.		3	1. Sundarbai Pandharinath	655
	5. Naguesh Sonu Parab.			Rivonkar.	
	6. Ladu Vasu Parab.			2. Virendra Pandharinath	
173/25	1. Dina Gopal Raut.	275		Rivonkar.	
17	1. Narayan Nauso Naik	110		3. Jitendra Pandharinath	
	Arondekar.			Rivonkar.	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	4. Gajanan Rau Rivoncar.		5	1. Sajro Krishna Parab.	50
	5. Xexicanta Esvontrau Rivoncar.		6	2. Vassudev Krishna Parab.	
	6. Manohar Esvonta Rivoncar.			1. Morko Zipre Parab.	50
125/1	1. Caitan Nazareth Olekar.	1446		2. Pandurang Zipre Parab.	
	2. Government of Goa.		7	1. Shambhu Tukaram Parab.	30
	Land acquired by Block Development Officer, Bicholim.		8	2. Navso Vithal Parab.	
159/43	1. Atmaram Sada Vaigankar.	250		1. Apa Babli Parab.	30
44	1. Prabhavati Vasantryao Chitnis.	125	9	2. Shantaram Babli Parab.	
T:	Mukund Bhikaro Naik Kavlekar.			1. Soma Bhiva Parab.	50
1	1. Prabhavati Vasantryao Chitnis.	150	10	2. Sadanand Bhiva Parab.	
T:	Atmaram Sada Vaigankar.		11	1. Laxman Arjun Varnekar.	65
2	1. Prabhavati Vasantryao Chitnis.	216		1. Atchut Narayan Shet.	20
159/4	1. Prabhavati Vasantryao Chitnis.	30	T:	Arjun Mahadev Shirodkar.	
T:	Pandurang Krishna Vaigankar.		12	1. Harichandra Kele Parab.	60
5	1. Prabhavati Vasantryao Chitnis.	35		2. Sagun Kele Parab.	
3	1. Prabhavati Vasantryao Chitnis.	131		3. Mahadev Satu Parab.	
158/1	1. Prabhavati Vasantryao Chitnis.	30	13	1. Manguesh Sonu Parab.	60
	2. Prabhavati Vasantryao Chitnis.	250		2. Ladu Vasu Parab.	
	3. Prabhavati Vasantryao Chitnis.	845		3. Gangui Keshev Manjrekar.	
156/1	1. Shivram Mahadev Shirodker.	760		4. Saguni Vasu Shet Pirankar.	
155/1	1. Shashikant Anant Sinari.	580	14	5. Krishna Hire Parab.	
2	2. Shankar Ramchandra Vaigankar.	180		1. Ramchandra Narayan Gad.	90
3	3. Comunidade Mulgao	250		2. Darshana Devanand Naik.	
T:	Babi Vithal Gad.			3. Shubhangi Arjuu Arondeker.	
153/1	1. Jaganath Anant Mulgaoker.	40		4. Ganagaram Sabaji Shirke.	
2	1. Jaganath Anant Mulgaoker.	405	T:	5. Ashok Naguesh Parab.	
T:	Vishnu Vithal Kalangutker.			Datta Narayan Morajkar.	
3	2. Jaganath Anant Mulgaoker.	875	15	1. Martu Dattaram Gad.	100
5	1. Jaganath Anant Mulgaoker.	40	T:	Pandurang Vithal Kalangutker.	
4	2. Jaganath Anant Mulgaoker.	550	16	1. Tukaram Antu Parab.	130
T:	Shambhu Vithal Kalangutker.			2. Jairam Antu Parab.	
152/1	1. Jaganath Anant Mulgaoker.	705	17	1. Bombi Vaman Raut.	40
T:	Visnhu Vithal Kalangutker.			2. Shalini Shanu Raut.	
150/1	1. Jaganath Anant Mulgaoker.	200	18	1. Soma Shankar Raut.	40
2	1. Jaganath Anant Mulgaoker.	1100		2. Rama Antu Raut.	
149/1 p	1. Vithoba Mahadev Mayekar.	575	19	1. Datta Shiva Raut.	75
	2. Akshaya Ashok Mayekar.			2. Atma Vishnu Raut.	
	3. Ashok Ramchandra Mayekar.			3. Yeso Shiva Raut.	
147/1	1. Ladu Vasu Parab.	100	20	1. Biti Chandru Parab.	80
	2. Mahadev Satu Parab.			2. Bali Chandru Parab.	
	3. Harichandra Kele Parab.			3. Narayan Chandru Parab.	
	4. Sagun Kele Parab.		21	1. Sitabai Raghuvir Parab.	25
2	1. Manguesh Sonu Parab.	60		2. Vithabai Laxman Parab.	
	2. Ladu Vasu Parab.		146/1	1. Rama Hari Gad.	25
	3. Gangui Keshev Manjrekar.		2	1. Keshav Vatu Parab.	145
	4. Saguni Vasu Shet Pirankar.		3	1. Pandu Narayan Raut.	25
	5. Krishna Hire Parab.		4	1. Arjun Vithal Raut.	45
3	1. Nauso Vithal Parab.	75		2. Tukaram Vithal Raut.	
	2. Sajo Vithal Parab.		5	3. Satu Vithal Raut.	
4	1. Jairam Bhau Gad.	125		1. Vishwanath Dattaram Raut.	25
	2. Rajaram Bhau Gad.		6	2. Gopal Addu Raut.	
T:	Shitaram Govind Kalangutkar.			1. Ganesh Babli Raut.	40
				2. Navaso Subha Raut.	
				3. Bhiva Vishram Raut.	

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	4. Uttam Ganesh Raut.		23	1. Chandru Dashe Parab.	40
	5. Babaji Keshav Raut.		24	1. Krishna Tukaram Parab.	35
	6. Ramakant Laximan Raut.		25	1. Shantaram Anant Naik.	220
	7. Babli Ganesh Raut.		143/1	1. Umabai Goma Prabhu Mahambre.	450
7	8. Dayanand Ganesh Raut.				
	1. Shiwram Babaji Raut.	35	2	1. Umabai Goma Prabhu Mahambre.	230
	2. Govind Babaji Raut.				
	3. Laxman Thaklo Raut.		4	1. Balkrishna Goma Prabhu Mahambre.	1100
	4. Vasu Thaklo Raut.			2. Bhasker Goma Prabhu Mahambre.	
	5. Babaji Keshav Raut.			3. Jaganath Goma Prabhu Mahambre.	
	6. Navaso Subha Raut.		177/0,1	1. Dattaram Ganesh Marcelker.	170
	7. Bhiva Vishram Raut.			2. Prasad Damodar Chari.	
	8. Ramakant Laximan Raut.				
	9. Babali Ganesh Raut.		178/1	1. Prakash Shantaram Bordekar.	715
146/8	10. Uttam Ganesh Raut.			2. Sharad Atmaram Chavan.	
	11. Dayanand Ganesh Raut.			3. Smt. Rosa Maria Shadarach.	
	1. Subha Bhiva Raut.	30		4. Smita P. N. Mulgaonkar alias Smita Nandan Kakodkar	
	2. Bhiva Vishram Raut.			5. Sadhna Prabhakar Naik Mulgaonkar alias Preeti Proxanta Amonkar.	
	3. Chandrakant Shitaram Raut.			6. Dipak Prabhakar Naik Mulgaonkar.	
	4. Ramakant Laximan Raut.			7. Prabhavati Prabhakar Naik alias Prabhavati Prabhakar Naik Mulgaonkar.	
	5. Navaso Subha Raut.			8. Sima Prabhakar Naik Mulgaonkar alias Sima Devanand Manekar.	
	6. Babali Ganesh Raut.			9. Malini Krishna Kalshaokar.	
	7. Babaji Keshav Raut.			10. Asha Anant Bicholkar.	
	8. Uttam Ganesh Raut.			11. Narayan Shridhar Naik.	
9	9. Dayanand Ganesh Raut.			1. Motiram Vasu Gad.	500
	1. Sakharam Shankar Gad.	140		2. Atmaram Babli Gad.	
	2. Vithal Shankar Gad.			3. Pandurang Navso Gad.	
	3. Sundari Kalu Gad.			4. Narayan Vishnu Gad.	
10	1. Madhav Gopalkrishna Prabhu Gaonkar.	80		5. Shantaram Bhiva Gad.	
	2. Kavita Madhav Prabhu Gaonkar.			6. Vishram Bhiva Gad.	
11	1. Jaising Nalini Shirodkar.	80		7. Ramakant Shiva Gad.	
T:	2. Krishna Narayan Morajkar.			8. Prabhakar Sakham Gad.	
12	1. Dattaram Narayan Morajkar.	95		9. Madhukar Sakham Gad.	
	2. Krishna Narayan Morajkar.		2	1. Dattatray Vinayak Barve.	55
13	1. Prakash Pundalik Pednekar.	70		1. Narayan Subray Banaulikar.	65
14	1. Satyawar Raghunath Parab.	120		1. Premnath Vatu Haldankar.	530
15	1. Laxman Arjun Varnekar.	40		2. Rukmini Baburao Parab.	
	2. Anant Arjun Varnekar.			3. Ashok Shambhu Maidekar.	
16	1. Atchut Narayan Shetye.	30		4. Suresh Arjun Patil.	
17	1. Mahadev Biti Parab.	45		5. Ratnakar Shamba Haldankar.	
	2. Laxman Vithal Parab.			6. Kanti Vinayak Shirgaonkar.	
18	1. Ashok Krishna Shetye.	45		7. Mr. Xavier Courenco Philip Abreu.	
T:	2. Laxman Arjun Varnekar.		270/1-A		
19	1. Ashok Krishna Shetye.	55	1-B		
T:	2. Laxman Arjun Varnekar.		1		
20	1. Sajo Vithal Parab.	60			
21	1. Matilda Sequeira Azavedo.	55			
	2. Joseph Sequeira.				
	3. Joaquim Marian Sequeira.				
22	1. Vishwanath Atmaram Parab.	35			
	2. Droupadi Govind Parab Gaonkar.				

1	2	3	1	2	3
	8. Directorate of Health Services, Panaji, Government of Goa.			21. Vaibhav Vallabh Siddhaye.	
	9. Shubangi Mangaldas Masurkar.			22. Reshma Ramchandra Dhargalkar.	
2	1. Sri Sev Vetal. 700			23. Sagar Manohar Naik.	
	2. <i>Vahivatdar</i> : Pandurang Yetu Dhond.			24. Purushottam Manohar Naik.	
3	1. Sri Dev Vetal. 700			25. Pankaja Ayolasomayajula.	
	2. <i>Vahivatdar</i> : Narayan Keshav Dhond.		1-A	26. Siddheswar Saju Naik.	
20	1. Sri Devi Dhakti Vanadevta. 50		261/1	1. Sunil Mahadev Salkar. 275	
	2. <i>Vahivatdar</i> : Pandurang Yetu Dhond.			1. Ramakant Nagesh Naik. 650	
4	1. Sri Dev Ravalnath Mahalaxmi 900 Trust.		1-A	2. Subhash Nagesh Naik.	
5	1. Sri Devi Dhakti Vanadevta. 1150		2	3. Suchita Subhash Naik.	
	2. <i>Vahivatdar</i> : Narayan Keshav Dhond.			4. Krishna Nagesh Naik.	
	3. P.W.D., Panaji, W.D. II (RYB).		2-A	5. Sindhu Krishna Naik.	
18	1. Sri Devi Dhakti Vanadevta. 20			1. Suchita Subhash Naik. 60	
	2. <i>Vahivatdar</i> : Narayan Keshav Dhond.		1-C	2. Subhash Nagesh Naik.	
269/2	1. Jaganath Krishnanath Prabhu 610 Mahambre.		4	1. Krishna Nagesh Naik. 380	
	2. P.W.D. Panaji, W.D. II (RPB).		1-D	2. Sindhu Krishna Naik.	
	3. Vinayak Sakharam Barve.			1. Krishna Nagesh Naik. 70	
1	1. Sri Dev Thorli Vanadevta. 270			2. Sindhu Krishna Naik.	
268/0, p	1. Sri Dev Maidekar Devasthan 495 <i>Vahivatdar</i> : Mahajan Committee.		260/1	1. Krishna Nagesh Naik alias Prakash Naik. 30	
267/1	1. Mahadev Manguesh Shenvi 1425 Salkar.			2. Sindhu Prakash Naik.	
	2. Shivram Manguesh Shenvi Salkar.		4	1. Naguesh Krishna Naik. 25	
	3. Prasad Vasudev Kamat.		1-D	1. Krishna Nagesh Naik alias Prakash Naik. 45	
	4. Zahid Kudrad Khan.			2. Sindhu Prakash Naik.	
	5. Tukaram Krishna Maulingkar.			1. Krishna Nagesh Naik. 850	
	6. Vivek Narayan Pal.			2. Sindhu Krishna Naik.	
	7. Vaidehi Vivek Pal.			3. Arvind Nagesh Naik.	
	8. Laximan Chandrakant Parab Gaonkar.		259/0, 1	4. Dayanand Govind Kantak.	
	9. Gurudas Krishna Prabhu Khanolkar.			5. Neera Arvind Naik.	
	10. Prasad Vasudev Kamat.			6. Ramakant Nagesh Naik.	
	11. Radhama Krushnamurthey Nadi.		28/0, p	7. Ratnaprabha Dayanand Kantak.	
	12. Vandana Vaijanath Bachikar.			1. Balaji Nagesh Naik. 1200	
	13. Rahul Vilas Soudagar.			2. Indira Balaji Naik.	
	14. Mahesh S. Pednekar.			3. Arvind Nagesh Naik.	
	15. Devidas Purushottam Chopdekar.		27/0, p	4. Gurudas Nagesh Naik.	
	16. Suresh Shantaram Amonkar.			5. Neera Arvind Naik.	
	17. Navnath Navso Naik.			1. Asha Naik alias Asha Sumanthikumar Kamath. 560	
	18. Kishor Ramchandra Thale.			2. Sharad Narayan Naik.	
	19. Manohar Gangaram Morajkar.			3. Shekhar Narayan Naik.	
	20. Manasi Manohar Morajkar.		25/2	1. Asha Naik alias Asha Sumanthkumar Kamath. 510	
				2. Sharad Narayan Naik.	
				3. Shekhar Narayan Naik.	
				1. Asha Naik alias Asha Sumanthkumar Kamath. 1400	
				2. Sharad Narayan Naik.	
				3. Shekhar Narayan Naik.	
				4. Vazradhar Govind Kalangutkar.	
				5. Shrikant Sazro Saraf.	
				6. Jyotsna P. Nagarale.	
				7. Rashmi P. Nagarale.	

1	2	3	1	2	3
3	1. Narayan Krishna Naik.	230	16	1. Smt. Radhabai Balkrishna Joishi.	125
25/1	T: Laxmibai Naik alias Manjrekar.			2. Manohar Laxman Naik.	
23/3-A	1. Narayan Krishna Naik.	160	17	1. Laxmi Ramakrishna Teli alias Pausker.	190
	T: Laxmibai Naik alias Manjrekar.		142/5	1. Shabani Gopal Parab.	125
	1. Bhau Rajaram Gad.	180		2. Madhav Bhika Parab.	
3	2. Pushpa Bhau Gad.		5-A	1. Sitabai Trimbak Shirodkar.	190
2	1. Premavati Jairam Gad.	160	4	1. Mahadev Bhika Parab.	125
	2. Jairam Bhau Gad.		3	2. Pisheli Sabani Parab.	
1	1. Radhabai Balkrishna Joishi.	1150		1. Deepak Prabhakar Mulgaoker.	190
	2. Rama Vassu Morajkar.		2	2. Mahadev Vinayak Damale.	
	3. Mahadev Vassu Morajkar.		1	1. Sitabai Raghuvir Verlekar.	275
	T: 1. Vishnu Vasu Morajkar.			1. Navso Vithal Parab.	180
	2. Rama Vasu Morajkar.			2. Sajo Vithal Parab.	
	3. Mahadev Vasu Morajkar.				
	4. Rashmini Ramnath Morajkar.				
22/0, p	1. Shri Dev Maideker Devasthan Committee.	480			
21/1	1. Shri Shantadurga Ravalnath Pomburferkar Saustan.	320			
1/1	1. Ganpat Jaganath Kudalkar.	565			
	2. Deepak Ganpat Kudalkar.				
1-A	1. Shri Gurudas Ganpat Kudalkar.	200			
	2. Kalini Kalidas Morje.				
	3. Mangaldas Pandurang Divsekar.				
1-B	1. Shri Udaykumar alias Uday Ganpat Kudalkar.	190			
2	1. Sri Dev Vetel Trust.	700			
3	1. Sri Dev Vetel Trust.	290			
4	1. Sri Dev Vetel Trust.	75			
5	1. Sri Dev Vetel Trust.	160			
6	1. Sri Dev Dhakti Vanadevta.	50			
7	1. Sri Dev Vetel Trust.	120			
	T: 1. Narayan Keshav Dhond.				
8	1. Sri Dev Vetel Trust.	50			
9	1. Shamrao Ramrao Mulgaonkar.	300			
10	1. Suresh Mahabaleshwar Prabhu Mhambrey.	180			
11	1. Sri Dev Vetel Trust.	150			
12	1. Bhiku Atmaram Arondekar.	260			
13	1. Sri Dev Vetel Trust.	160			
14-A	1. Nana Hari Mayenkar.	240			
15	1. Smt. Radhabai Balkrishna Joishi.	460			
	2. Laxmi Ramakrishna Teli Pauseker.				
	3. Vishnu Ramakrishna Fadke.				
	4. Manohar Laxman Naik.				
	5. Ratnakar Bablo Kauthankar.				
	6. Tukaram Laxman Naik.				
	7. Vasant Laxman Naik.				
	8. Manohar Laxman Naik.				
	9. Bhaskar Laxman Naik.				
	10. Vinayak Laxman Naik.				

Boundaries:

North: S. No. 196/3, 1, 8, 5, 6,
S. No. 195/1, S. No. 194/1,
S. No. 193/8, Road,
S. No. 160/25, 24, 23, 22, 21,
S. No. 160/13 to 16, 12, 9, 6, 3,
S. No. 161/11, 7, 7-B, Nallah,
S. No. 162/22, 2, 2-A, 21, 13,
S. No. 163/3, S. No. 164/3, 2, 1,
S. No. 167/1, 2, S. No. 169,
S. No. 170, S. No. 171/14 to 26,
S. No. 171/6, 8, 12, S. No. 172/1-H,
1-AG, 1-A, 2, 10 to 23, 31, 25 to 30,
8, 9, S. No. 173/25 to 17, 24,
S. No. 176/1, 7, S. No. 177,
S. No. 178/1, 2, S. No. 270/1,
1-A, 1-B, 2, 3, 4, S. No. 270/5,
18, S. No. 269/1, 2, S. No. 268,
S. No. 267/1, 1-A, S. No. 261/1-A,
2-A, 1-C, 1, 1-D, 1, S. No. 259/1-A,
1-C, 1.

South: S. No. 28, S. No. 27, S. No. 25/1,
2, 3, S. No. 23/1, 2, 3, 3-A,
S. No. 22, S. No. 21/1, S. No. 142/1,
5, 5-A, S. No. 1/1, 1-A, 1-B, 2, 7,
9, 13, 14-A, 15, 16, 17, S. No. 143/1
to 4, S. No. 146/1, 25, S. No. 147/1
to 21, S. No. 149, S. No. 150/1, 2,
S. No. 152/1, S. No. 153/1105,
S. No. 155/1, 3, S. No. 156/1,
S. No. 158/1 to 3, S. No. 159/43,
44, 1, 2, 4, 5, S. No. 125/1,
S. No. 123/1, 3, S. No. 122/1,
2, 3, 4.

East : Village Bordem.

West : Road.

1	2	3	1	2	3
Taluka: Bicholim			Village: Bordem		
51/2	1. Dadu Jaidev Pal. 2. Kashi Gopal Pal. 3. Narayan Pundalik Parab. 4. Dattaram Bablo Malik. 5. Narayan Surya Shetye.	760		2. Mangala Gurudas Kamat. 3. Executive Engineer, Works Division, XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.	
3	1. Ganesh Vishnu Bhat Thakur. 2. Sujata Ranganath Thakur. 3. Viraj Vishnu Bakre. 4. Ranjana Ranganath Bhat Thakur. 5. Sunetra Ranganath Thakur. 6. Maheshwar Ranganath Thakur. 7. Dattatray Sadashiv Korde. 8. Vayjayanti Ganesh Bhat Thakur. 9. Vinayak Vishnu Bhat Thakur. 10. Padmakar Chandrakant Malgaokar. 11. Sushen Kanta Parab. 12. Ramesh Gurudas Dicholkar. 13. Sonu Babli Morajkar. 14. Rama Laxman Patkar. 15. Puja alias Vaishali Pramod Sawant. 16. Pramod Sawant. 17. Umesh Shantaram Shirodkar. 18. Narayan Joshi. 19. Santosh Shriram Mulgaokar. 20. Sampada Santosh Mulgaokar. 21. Kallappa D. Bargukar. 22. Anand Vithal Joshi. 23. Chandrahas Mukund Naik. 24. Shilpa Shripad Nagvekar. 25. Anant Gopal Joshi.	560	4	1. Babu Khamlo Narvekar. 2. Harichandra Khamlo Narvekar. 3. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.	450
			5	1. Babu Khamlo Narvekar. 2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.	400
			6	1. Anil Jaivantrao Sardessai. 2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.	425
			50/1	1. Madhav Gopal Bhat Kudke.	175
			2	1. Madhav Gopal Bhat Kudke. T: Laxman Govind Manerkar.	240
			3	1. Madhav Gopal Bhat Kudke.	245
			4	1. Laxman Govind Bhat Manerkar. 2. Shridhar Govind Manerkar.	250
			5	1. Govind Raghunath Dhupkar. 2. Shankr Raghunath Dhupkar.	660
			37/1 p	1. Madhav Mangesh Salkar. 2. Shivram Mangesh Salkar. 3. Comunidade.	1080
			57/1	4. Lessee: Ramesh Shiva Pal. 1. Vijay Anant Manarkar. 2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.	725
			2	1. Gajanan Vasudev Manerkar. 2. Gopala Vassudeva Bote Manerkar.	140
			3	3. Executive Engineer, Works Division, XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa. 1. Balkrishna Anant Manerkar. 2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D.	350
			4	3. Radishkumar Chandrasenan Madhven. 1. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D.	225
			61/1	2. Shrinivas Ranganath Naik. 1. Gajanan Keshav Valvi. 2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D.	60
52/1	1. Vasant Babuso Narvekar. 2. Satyabhama Babuso Narvekar. 3. Vinayak Babuso Narvekar. 4. Camal Babuso Narvekar. 5. Tukaram Babuso Narvekar. 6. Rajani Babuso Narvekar. 7. Ravindra Bala Dessai alias Anil Bala Dessai. 8. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII (PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.	690			
2	1. Harichandra Khamlo Narvekar. 2. Govt. of Goa. 3. Executive Engineer, Works Division, XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.	630			
3	1. Babuso Khamlo Narvekar.	780			

1	2	3	1	2	3
	3. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. VI, Irrigation Dept., T.I.P		4-A	1. Smita R. Prabhudessai.	190
10-A	1. Narayan R. Walve.	330	35/1	2. Ramesh N. Prabhdessai.	
	2. Laxmi N. Walve.			1. Anant Ramchandra Pal.	325
16-A	1. Gopal Vasudev Manerkar.	175		2. Jaiwant Ladu Kudaskar.	
	2. Somanth Narayan Gawas.			3. Atchut Ramchandra Teli.	
16-B	1. Pandurang Rajaram Sawant.	120		4. Bhalchandra Govind Joshi.	
10-B	1. Suresh R. Walve.	280		5. Jaiwant Dadu Pal.	
	2. Shanti S. Walve.			6. Vinayak Dadu Pal.	
10-C	1. Ramakant B. Walve.	270		7. Uttam Gopal Kudaskar.	
	2. Reshma R. Walve.			8. Gangaram Rajaram Gosavi.	
18	1. Gajanan Keshav Valvi.	285		9. Jyoti Tukaram Chodankar.	
	2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D.		2	10. Prashila Prashant Narulkar.	
	3. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. VI, Irrigation Dept., T.I.P		3	11. Prashant Fondu Narulkar.	
20	1. Kamlakar Vithal Shani Salgaokar.		63/1	1. Gurudas Ganesh Pal.	330
	2. Nagesh Vithal Shani Salgaokar.			1. Sadanand Gajanan Karapurkar.	530
	3. Ashok Vithal Shani Salgaokar.			1. Comunidade.	50
61/20	4. Avinash Vithal Shani Salgaokar.	250	2	2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P. W. D.	
	5. Vasanti Vithal Shani Salgaokar.			1. Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Board, Panaji.	4200
	6. Sarala Vithal Shani Salgaokar.			2. Vinayak Ramchandra Shirodkar.	
	7. Shantabai Vithal Shani Salgaokar.			3. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.	
	8. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D., XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D.			4. Wilson Abraham.	
	9. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. VI, Irrigation Dept., T.I.P			5. Lina Wilson.	
36/4	1. Narayan Sadashiv Thakur.	1750		6. Severina Rodrigues.	
	2. Govind Sadashiv Thakur.			7. Nishant Govind Chanekar.	
T.	Natha Arjun Narvekar.			8. Hema Nishant Chanekar.	
62/1	1. Ramchandra Krishna Bandekar.	625		9. Devanand Shanu Naik.	
	2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P. W. D.			10. Divya D. Naik.	
	3. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. VI, Irrigation Dept., T.I.P			11. Pratima Rajaram Bhomkar.	
	4. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. VI, G.T.I.D.C., Bicholim-Goa.			12. T. Krishnamurthy.	
2	1. Smita R. Prabhudessai.	125		13. Uday Babaji Sawant.	
	2. Ramesh N. Prabhdessai.			14. Dnyaneshwar Bhiva Sawant.	
				15. Savitabai D. Sawant.	
				16. Shaikh Ahmad Kamal.	
				17. Mahesh Krishna Gawas.	
				18. Suryakant Babani Parab.	
				19. Sulakshana Suryakant Parab.	
				20. Shridhar Tukaram Mayekar.	
				21. Digambar Sadanand Teli.	
				22. Chhaya Digambar Teli.	
				23. Mukund Babli Shetye.	
				24. Shrikrishna Saju Naik.	
				25. Flavio Thomas Andrade.	
				26. Elsie D'Silva Andrade.	
				27. Maria Gracinda Noronha.	
				28. Francisco Sales Noronha.	
				29. Laxman Krishna Mangelkar.	
				30. Sneha Laxman Mangelkar.	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	31. Dharmaji Soma Palyekar.			2. Ramakant Jaidev Alvi.	
	32. Major Umesh Ganpat Kumta.			3. Anil B. Palikar.	
	33. Mirdula Umesh Kumta.			4. Shiva Babu Kavthankar.	
	34. Vishnu Raghuvir Mandrekar.			5. Yamuna Ganesh Lamgaonkar.	
	35. Shailesh Kashinath Naik Burye.			6. Devendra Sayajirao Desai.	
	36. Nikita Shailesh Naik Burye.			7. Shweta Devendra Desai.	
	37. Anant Prabhakar Hoble.			8. Nanji Dhanji Diwani.	
	38. Asmita Anant Hoble.			9. Zelia Ismenia Pacheco e Vaz.	
	39. Sheilaja Atmaram Batkekar.		1 B	10. Santosh Laxman Fadte.	
	40. Atmaram Prabhakar Batkekar.		1-J	11. Vijay Gajanan Shetye.	
	41. George Fernandes.			1. Neelam Pravin Gadekar.	155
	42. Ezra J. D'Souza.			1. Atmaram Mahabaleshwar Natekar.	160
	43. Moises E. Fernandes.		3	2. Sandeep Narayan Naik.	
	44. Freda Remediana Fernandes.			1. Meena Rukmangat Halarnkar.	100
	45. Bhaskar Namdev Prabhu Shirodkar.		1-D	1. Ketan P. S. Amonkar.	150
	46. Radhiya Rama Dessai.		1A	1. Shantaram Shrikrishna S. Bhobe.	175
	47. Rama B. Dessai.		17/24-A	1. Narahari Anant Sawant.	140
	48. Mukund Sazaro Popkar.		24-B	1. Pramod Balkrishna Vernekar.	140
	49. Manjusha Mukund Popkar.		24	1. Mangesh Damodar Karapurkar.	850
	50. Purushottam Govind Parab.			2. Narayan Ganesh Lamgaonkar.	
	51. Pravina Purushottam Parab.			3. Ashok Budhaji Narvekar.	
	52. Pedro Inacio Fernandes.			4. Premnath Mangesh Shirodkar.	
	53. Angelina Pedro Fernandes.			5. Balaji Ramnath Naik.	
	54. Narendra S. Govenkar.			6. Anjali Balaji Naik.	
	55. Nutan Narendra Govekar.			1. Comunidade.	50
	56. Shishir Vassudev Dhond.		23	1. Comunidade.	1600
	57. Madhuri S. Joshi.		64/0,1	2. Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Board, Panaji.	
29/1	1. Sadguru Ramchandra Kulmulo.	1600		3. Pradeep Sripad Kalmule.	
	2. Kashinath Laxman Gadekar.			4. Shaila Pradeep Kalmule.	
	3. Shali Balkrishna Mithaboukar.			5. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D., Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.	
	4. Commissioner of Labour and Employment Panaji.			6. Shobhana Dwarkanath Nadkarni alias Shobhana Satish Karapurkar.	
	5. Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu.			7. Jagannath Ganesh Shetkar.	
	6. Subhash Ramchandra Neugi.			8. Rajeshri Jagannath Shetkar.	
	7. Tukaram Pandurang Chodankar.			9. Bhiku Arjun Masurkar.	
	8. Dilip Pandharinath Sinai Salelkar.			10. Pushpa Bhiku Masurkar.	
28/12	1. Vithu Fondu Pal.	630		11. Chandrakant Fatulo Redkar.	
	2. Gurudas Gopi Pal.			12. Chandrakala Chandrakant Redkar.	
	3. Shiva Fondu Pal.			13. Raghoba Balkrishna Naik.	
	4. Sitabai Sakharam Pal.			14. Reshma Raghoba Naik.	
20	1. Laxman Ganesh Pal.	520		15. Gajanan Atma Pal.	
	2. Rupvanti Ganesh Pal.			16. Gajanan Shankar Naik Alornekar.	
	3. Vaman Shambu Chanekar.			17. Geeta Gajanan Naik Alornekar.	
	4. Prasad Shambu Chanekar.				
27/1	1. Manguesh Damodar Karapurkar.	1260			

1	2	3	1	2	3
	18. Bhiva Vaman Pednekar.		18	1. Krishna Shivram Karapurkar.	100
	19. Suman Bhiva Pednekar.		19	1. Vitshal alias Sumatibai Shriram Shetye.	125
	20. Sarika Suresh Halarnkar.				
	21. Suresh D. Halarnkar.		20	1. Jhon Gomes.	125
	22. Madhav Dattatray Gaitonde.		21	1. Shivram Mangesh Salkar.	120
	23. Jose Punnakuzhy Kurian.		22	1. Kalidas Mahadev Chodankar.	320
	24. Cicily Jose.		23	1. Indira Naik Halankar.	185
16/7	1. Shri Sateri Devi Devastan.	365	12/1	1. Anant Pandurang Naik.	225
	2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D.			2. Dattaram Raghuvir Teli.	
9	1. Shri Sateri Tadanulaguik Sasthan.	1420		3. Manguirish Dattakrupa Enterprises.	
	2. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D.			4. Prakash Ramchandra Shirodkar.	
11	1. Umabai Danidar Karapurkar.	310		5. Mahandra Ramchandra Shirodkar.	
	2. Dattaram Krishna Shet.			6. Vidhyadhar Ramchandra Shirodkar.	
	3. Rajendra Sadanand Naik.			7. Vinayak Ramchandra Shirodkar.	
	4. Premanand Sheshagire Bhat.			8. Nilesh Madhav Naik.	
	5. Sunil Vassant Shrigaonkar.		3	1. Govind Gharu Pal.	125
	6. Govt. of Goa, Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII(PHE-N), P.W.D.			2. Damodar Gharu Pal.	
14	1. Vaman Vassudev Samant.	625		3. Gurudatta Krishna Pal.	
11/1	1. Vaman Vassudev Samant.	835		4. Sucheta Krishna Pal.	
	2. Mahadev Vassudev Samant.			5. Gautam Krishna Pal.	
	3. Gajanan Vassudev Samant.			6. Geetesh Krishna Pal.	
	4. Parshuram Vassudev Samant.		4	7. Gauresh Krishna Pal.	
2	1. Malbarao Madhavrao Suryarao Sardesai.	425		1. Kanchan Sadanand Satardekar.	85
	2. Govind Anant Chanekar.		5	1. Anant Shankar Gaokar.	125
	3. Vijaya Laxmi Gajanan Gauthankar.		6	1. Harish Sardarilal Khanna	130
	4. Balkrishna Shripad Kolmule.			2. Suyog Co-operative Housing Sty. Ltd.	
	5. Gauri Rajaram Popkar.			3. Anil Pandurang Chari.	
3	1. Motichandra Shripad Chanekar.	150		4. Vidhya Vidhyadhar Korgaonkar.	
	2. Kashnath Laxman Gadekar.		7	1. Ramakant Subrao Shetye.	60
4	1. Kanchan Sadanand Satardekar.	80	8	1. Ramakant Subrao Shetye.	65
			9	1. Nuna Shablo Gad.	170
5	1. Shyam Sundar Narayan Balo.	125	10	1. Jivottam Krishna Naik.	285
	2. Uday Namdev Naik.		10-A	1. His Holiness Shrimad Vidhyadhiraj Tirtha Shripad Vader Swami.	50
7	1. Mahadev Gajanana Gaunkar.	45			
	2. Harichandra Gajanan Gaunkar.		12	1. Dinkar Noni Karapurkar.	50
	3. Kamini Gaukar alias Caminim Gauncar.			2. Fondu Dattaram Karapurkar.	
8	1. Anant Shankar Gaokar.	55	13	1. Krishna Shivram Karapurkar.	75
11	1. Rama Shankar Gaokar.	55	14	1. Varhsal alias Sumatibai Shriram Shetye.	110
14	1. Nana Shablo Gad.	130			
15	1. Mohan Jevottom Naik.	125	15	1. Vallab Shivram Sinai Salkar.	100
16	1. Prakash Gajanan Karapurkar.	110		2. Shrekar Shivram Sinaisalkar.	
17	1. Dinkar Noni Karapurkar.	50	16	1. Mahadev Mangesh Salkar.	85
	2. Radhabai Anant alias Fatu Karapurkar.		17	1. Kalidas Mahadev Chodankar.	270
			7/7	1. Parshuram Murari Natekar.	155
				2. Manohar Murari Natekar.	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	3. Ganesh alias Ratnakar Sitaram Naik.			15. Martin Gomes.	
	4. Mahendra Mahableshwar Natekar.		6	16. Julieta Gomes.	
	5. Moreshwar Anant Joshi.		7	1. Dattaram Ganesh Mashelkar.	60
	6. Ganesh Anant Joshi.		8	1. J. B. Afonso.	135
	7. Ramchandra Pandurang Shetye.		9	1. Silvera Luis Coelho	85
10	1. Shyam Sundar Jairam Neugui.	296	11	1. Pauls Fernandes.	85
	2. Asha Rajendra Velingkar.		13	1. Premand Mahadev Gavekar.	85
	3. Aashish Prakash Narvekar.		18	1. Ramakant Subrao Shetye.	235
13	4. Satyen Devidas Salkar.		19	1. Comunidade.	65
	1. Vinayak Govind Thakur.	225		1. Nirmala Vithal Kapdi.	330
	2. Satvashila Raghoba Fadte.			2. Vaman Vithal Kapdi.	
	3. Amrut Ladu Ghatwal.			3. Jaidev Vithal Kapdi.	
14	1. Gajanan Shambu Parmekar.	140		4. Ramesh Vithal Kapdi.	
	2. Pandurang Shambu Parmekar.			5. Yogesh Vithal Kapdi.	
	3. Suryakant Shambu Parmekar.		20	6. Vanita Vithal Kapdi.	
	4. Subhas Shambu Parmekar.		3/20	7. Kalpana Vithal Kapdi.	
	5. Anand Shambu Parmekar.		39	8. Rajendra Shirodkar.	
16	1. Narayan Sitaram Naik.	150	40	9. Laxmi Laxman Gholkar.	
8/3	1. Shamsundar Neugui.	300	41.	1. Shankar Bablo Bandekar.	190
9	1. Narayan Sadashiv Thakur.	270		1. Shri Devi Shantadurga.	210
16	1. Dhaktu Shiva Pal.	30		1. Atmaram Vasudev Naik.	55
17	1. Anant Sadanand Ramani.	110		1. Manohar Demu Pal.	40
	2. Dinesh Sadanand Ramani.			1. Prakash Chandru Pal.	40
20	1. Narayan Sitaram Naik.	160		2. Bivam Arzuna Pol.	
	2. M/s. Kamat & Kamat Construction Co.		53	3. Gonguem Gaunco alias Radha Pol.	
6/2	1. Shri Dev Shantadurga Sangodkarin	177	54	4. Mortu Baboni Pol.	
	2. Satyawan Rohidas Naik.		57	5. Chandracanta Baboni Pol.	
	3. Rama Krishna Kulam.		62	1. Deu Ramchandra Pal.	50
3-A	1. Vasudev Atma Halarikar.	50		1. Atma Sadu Pal.	75
3-B	1. Shamba Atma Halarikar.	45		2. Pundalik Sadu Pal.	
3-C	1. Vishwanath Atma Halarikar.	45		1. Surya Babaji Pal.	75
3	1. Ramchandra Atma Halarikar.	45		1. Govind Gharu Pal.	75
4	1. Ramdas Raghunath Pednekar.	60		2. Damodar Gharu Pal.	
5	1. M/s. Salkar Construction.	100	75	3. Geetesh Krishna Pal.	
	2. Narayan Vishnu Fogueri.			4. Gurudatta Krishna Pal.	
	3. Vishwas Chandrakant Gaonkar.		81	5. Gauresh Krishna Pal.	
	4. Digambar S. Teli.		2/71	6. Sucheta Krishna Pal.	
	5. Sajjan Baurao Kakade.		53	7. Gautam Krishna Pal.	
	6. Pradip Bhikaji Kapadi.		54	1. Krishna Govind Kapdi.	60
	7. Vaman Vassudev Kamat.			2. Guruprasad Krishna Kapdi.	
	8. Ladko P. Kudav.			1. Chandrakant Yesso	65
	9. Yogesh Govind Karapurkar.			Malgaonkar.	
	10 Chandrakant S. Gauthankar.		57	1. Savitri Raulo Pal.	100
	11. Mukul M. S. Mahatme.		54	1. Yesso Shiva Malgaonkar.	80
	12. Audhot Bhikaji Kapdi.			1. Manoel Ernest Coelho.	115
	13. Doris Maria Fernandes.			2. Sebastiao Silvestre Viriato Coelho.	
	14. Vicente Luciano Fernandes.			3. Ana Juleta Coelho.	
				4. Honorato Carlos Coelho.	
				5. Alexander Placid Coelho.	
			57	1. Julya Helari D'Souza.	100
			66	1. Mahadev Ganesh Malgaonkar.	120
				2. Yeshwant Ganesh Malgaonkar.	

1	2	3
51	1. Comunidade.	30
69	1. Rama Sazu Xet Harmalkar.	70
70	1. Shashikant Jaivantrao Sardessai.	85
4/1	1. Krishna Gopal Pal.	25
2	1. Kamlakar Raghunath Pal.	110
3	1. Comunidade.	170

Boundaries :

North: Village Mulgao

South: Village Bicholim, S. No. 5/3.

East : S. No. 52/1, 6, road, 57/1, 4, S. No. 61/1, 10-A, 16-A, 16-B, 10-B, 10-C, 18, 20, S. No. 1, 2, 4-A, S. No. 63/1, 2, S. No. 64/1, S. No. 16/7, 9, S. No. 16/11, 14, S. No. 12/1, 3, 10, 10-A, 11, 17, S. No. 7/7, 13, 14, 16, S. No. 3/20, 39, 40, 41, 53, 54, 57, 62, 73, 8, 7, 24, S. No. 2/71, 53, 54, 57, 66, 51, 69, 70, Village Bicholim, S. No. 4/2, 3.

West : S. No. 51/2, 3, S. No. 50/1, 5, Road, S. No. 37, S. No. 36, S. No. 35/1, 3, S. No. 29, S. No. 28/12, 20, S. No. 27/1, 1-B, 1-J, 3, 1-D, 1-A, S. No. 17/24-A, 24-B, 24, 23, S. No. 11/1, 8, 11, 14, 23, S. No. 8/3, 9, 15, 16, 17, 20, S. No. 6/2, 3-A, 3-B, 3-C, 3, 4, 9, 11, 13, 18, 19, 20.

Taluka: Bicholim

Village: Bicholim

6/28-A	1. Keval Umesh Mashelkar.	170
	2. Nilangi U. Mashelkar.	
30	1. Maria Amelia Dias.	30
31	1. Kamlakar Raghunath Pal.	55

Boundaries :

North : Village Bordem

South : Village Bordem

East : S. No. 6/28-A, 30, 37.

West : Village Bordem

Total: 97715

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Pandharinath N. Naik, Under Secretary (Rev-I).
Porvorim, 20th April, 2011.

Notification

No. 23/9/2011-RD

Whereas it appears to the Government of Goa (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") that the land specified in the Schedule hereto (hereinafter referred to as the "said land") is likely to be needed for public purpose, viz. L. A. for construction of MBR of 50 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Assonora in Village Moitem in Tivim Constituency.

Now, therefore, the Government hereby notifies under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act 1 of 1894) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") that said land is likely to be needed for the purpose specified above.

2. All persons interested in the said land are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with any surveyor or other persons employed upon the said land for the purpose of the said acquisition. Any contract for the disposal of the said land by sale, lease, mortgage, assignment, exchange or otherwise or any outlay commenced or improvements made thereon without the sanction of the Collector appointed under paragraph 4 below, after the date of the publication of this notification, will under clause (seventh) of Section 24 of the said Act be disregarded by him while assessing compensation for such parts of the said land as may be finally acquired.

3. If the Government is satisfied that the said land is needed for the aforesaid purpose, a declaration to that effect under Section 6 of the said Act will be published in the Official Gazette and in two daily newspapers and public notice thereof shall be given in due course. If the acquisition is abandoned wholly or in part the fact will also be notified in the same manner.

4. The Government further appoints under clause (c) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Dy. Collector/SDO, Mapusa, Bardez-Goa to perform the functions of a Collector, under the said Act in respect of the said land.

5. The Government also authorizes under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act, the following Officers to do the acts, specified therein in respect of the said land.

1. The Collector, North Goa District, Panaji-Goa.
2. The Dy. Collector/SDO, Mapusa, Bardez-Goa.
3. The Executive Engineer, W.D. XVII (PHE-N), PWD, Alto, Porvorim, Bardez-Goa.

4. The Director of Settlement and Land Records, Panaji-Goa.

6. A rough plan of the said land is available for inspection in the Office of the Dy. Collector/SDO, Mapusa, Bardez-Goa for a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

(Description of the said land)

Taluka: Bardez

Village: Assonora

Survey No./ Sub-Div. No.	Names of the persons believed to be interested	Approx. area in sq. mts.
1	2	3

102/1-A part O:	1. Comunidade. 2. Government of Goa. 3. Executive Engineer, W.D. VI, Irrigation Dept., T.I.P., Complex Colvale Road, Bardez-Goa. 4. Executive Engineer, W.D. VIII, GTIDC, Bicholim-Goa.	42552
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Boundaries :

North: S. No. 102/1.

South: S. No. 102/1, 103/1.

East : S. No. 102/1, Village Moitem.

West : S. No. 102/1.

Total: 42552

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Pandharinath N. Naik, Under Secretary (Rev-I).

Porvorim, 20th April, 2011.

Corrigendum

No. 22/6/2009-RD

Read: Notification No. 22/6/2009-RD dated 31-08-2010 regarding Land Acquisition for expansion of Interrogated Margao Bus Stand (Addl. Area), published in the Official Gazette, Series II No. 24 pages 566-567 dated 09-09-2010.

In the Notification referred to above, at para 4, para 5(2) and para 6, "the Land Acquisition Officer, PWD(Cell), Altinho, Panaji-Goa" shall be read as "the Special Land Acquisition Officer, GSIDC, Panaji-Goa".

The rest of the contents of above read Notification shall remain unchanged.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Pandharinath N. Naik, Under Secretary (Rev-I).

Porvorim, 25th April, 2011.

Department of Transport Directorate of Transport

Order

No. 5/2/93-Tpt/2011/1875

Shri Laximikant S. Kundaikar, Assistant Director of Transport (HQ), is hereby transferred as OSD to the Director of Transport with immediate effect.

Shri Vishram J. Govekar, Assistant Director of Transport (North), Panaji shall hold additional charge of the Office of the Assistant Director of Transport (HQ) until further orders.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Arun L. Desai, Director of Transport & ex officio Joint Secretary (Tpt.)

Panaji, 25th April, 2011.

Department of Water Resources Office of the Chief Engineer

Order

No. 3/25-15/90/WR/34

Read: Government order No. 3/25-15/90/WR/1023 dated 13-2-2009.

Government is pleased to extend the ad hoc promotion of following Executive Engineers (Civil) in the Water Resources Department promoted vide Government order referred above, for further period of six months from 13-02-2011 to 12-08-2011 or till the posts are filled on regular basis whichever is earlier, on the same terms and conditions as stipulated in the aforesaid order.

This is issued with the approval of Goa Public Service Commission conveyed vide their letter No. COM/II/11/27(1)/09(Part file)/185 dated 20-04-2011.

1. Shri Mahalingappa alias Ravindra S. Gokak.
2. Shri Prakash Chandra.

By order and in the name of the Governor
of Goa.

S. T. Nadkarni, Chief Engineer and ex officio
Addl. Secretary (W.R.).

Panaji, 21st April, 2011.

Order

No. 3/25-4/87/WR/35

Read: Government order No. 3/25-4/87/WR/1024
dated 13-2-2009.

Government is pleased to extend the ad hoc promotion of following Assistant Engineers/ /Assistant Surveyor of Works (Civil) in the Water Resources Department promoted vide Government order referred above, for further period of six months from 13-02-2011 to 12-08-2011 or till the posts are filled on regular basis whichever is earlier, on the same terms and conditions as stipulated in the aforesaid order.

This is issued with the approval of Goa Public Service Commission conveyed vide their letter No. COM/II/11/27(1)/09(Part file)/185 dated 20-04-2011.

1. Shri Pereira Wesley Edward.
2. Shri Shekhawat M. Singh.

3. Smt. Malini R. Naik.
4. Shri Sanjay V. Prabhu.

By order and in the name of the Governor
of Goa.

S. T. Nadkarni, Chief Engineer and ex officio
Addl. Secretary (W.R.).

Panaji, 21st April, 2011.

Order

No. 74-1-82/CE-WR/Adm.II/43

Government is pleased to order transfer of Shri Sasikumar T., Surveyor of Works, Office of the Addl. Chief Engineer (Mandovi Basin), Water Resources Department, Porvorim to Works Div. IX, Water Resources Department, Gogal-Margao, against the existing post of Executive Engineer, in public interest.

Shri Sasikumar T., Executive Engineer, shall also hold the additional charge of Surveyor of Works in the Office of the Addl. Chief Engineer (Mandovi Basin), Water Resources Department, Porvorim, until further orders.

The concerned Head of Office should relieve the above transferee immediately and copy of relieving order be endorsed to this office.

By order and in the name of the Governor
of Goa.

S. T. Nadkarni, Chief Engineer and ex officio
Addl. Secretary (W.R.).

Panaji, 21st April, 2011.

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